


The second annual National Textile Seminar, held last month, covered a broad range of topics. A report of what took place, accompanied by photographs, is found on Page 15.

RESEARCH IN SOCIAL
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NON-FLUID

**"It is our sincere belief
that  NON-FLUID OIL
is one of the best ball
bearing lubricants"**

NON-FLUID OIL is the ideal anti-friction bearing lubricant because it possesses these all-important properties.

(1) **NON-FLUID OIL** prevents the generation of frictional heat by reducing friction between the balls and rollers and their retainers (sliding friction).

and housing to exclude foreign matter, such as dirt, moisture, etc.

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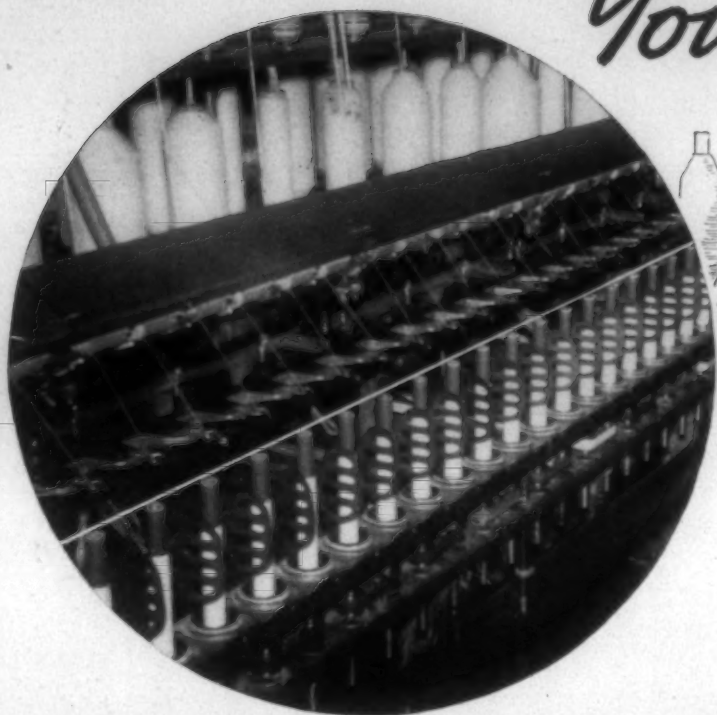
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ADVERTISING
INDEX—PAGE 43

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The SONOCO Straight Side Warp Spinning Bobbin permits uniform full traverse because it does not "ride-up" on the spindle. This "level running" feature alone saves money by allowing longer periods between doffs because more yarn per spindle is gained when uniform full traverse is maintained.



The spindle fits the "cushion grip" with a gentle squeeze—to form top-drive contact . . . which breaks sharp and easy without drag or pull in doffing.

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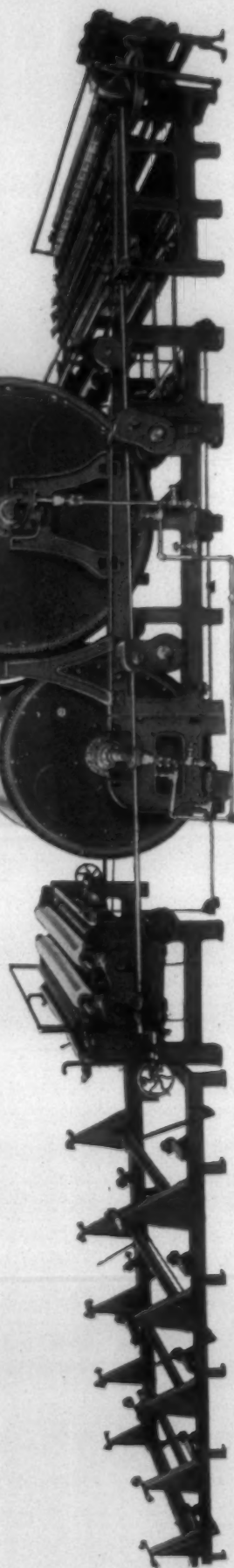


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STEP UP YOUR PRODUCTION

LOWER COST



CREEL built with continuous steel side rails and heavy beam stands with adjustable ball-bearing beam journal supports . . . insures accurate constant alignment with cylinders.

HEAVY, RUGGED SIZE BOX with welded, stainless steel vat . . . extra deep bronze stuffing boxes . . . ball-bearing mounted size roll journals. Ball-bearing squeeze-roll lift eliminates strain . . . keeps rolls in perfect alignment with size rolls.

2 CYLINDER SLASHER equipped with heavy copper-covered 7' and 5' insulated cylinders, with bucket or syphon drains. All cylinder journals in heavy-duty, anti-friction bearings . . . positive drive (optional). Hood work . . . galvanized steel, copper or stainless steel . . . heavy-duty blower with individual motor drive.

HEAD END BALL BEARING EQUIPPED . . . including delivery and nip rolls . . . friction mounted in ball bearing pillow blocks. Shafts of cone pulley drive mounted in anti-friction bearings.



3 CYLINDER SLASHER furnished with 5' and 7' cylinder and an extra 5' or 7' cylinder.

INSTALL A NEW IMPROVED SLASHER

From creel to head end, this Slasher includes the latest, mill-tested improvements that mean better sizing, increased production and lower operating costs.

Improved creel and size box, greater drying capacity, tension controls, positive and variable drives, anti-friction bearings, and other outstanding features assure fast, constant output of correctly sized yarn, free of excessive stretch.

The entire machine is designed and constructed for effortless, uninterrupted operation at maximum speed. Available in the following

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Standard cone drive

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Variable DC motors with AC generator set

DC Multi-Motor Drive generator set

Let us show you how our Slashing Machinery and methods can, in addition to increasing your Slasher room production, improve your Weave Room efficiency.

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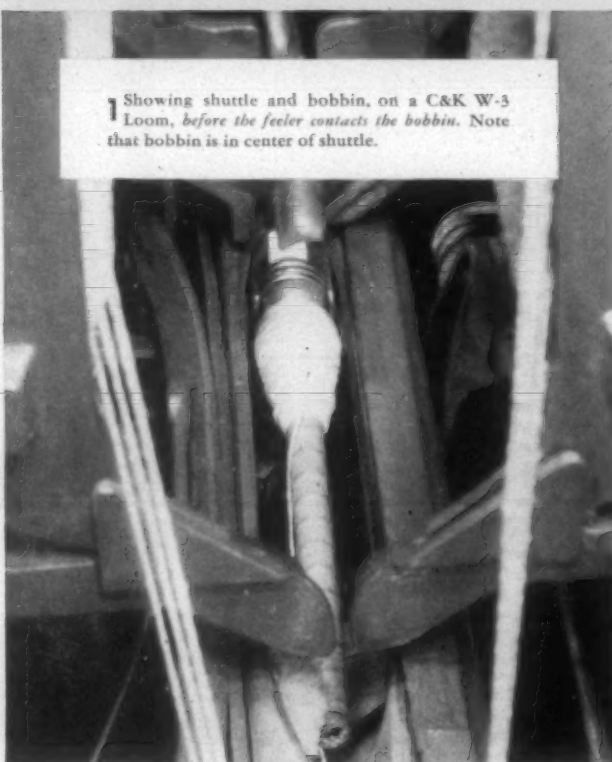
WEST POINT, GEORGIA

How to Gain and Maintain a

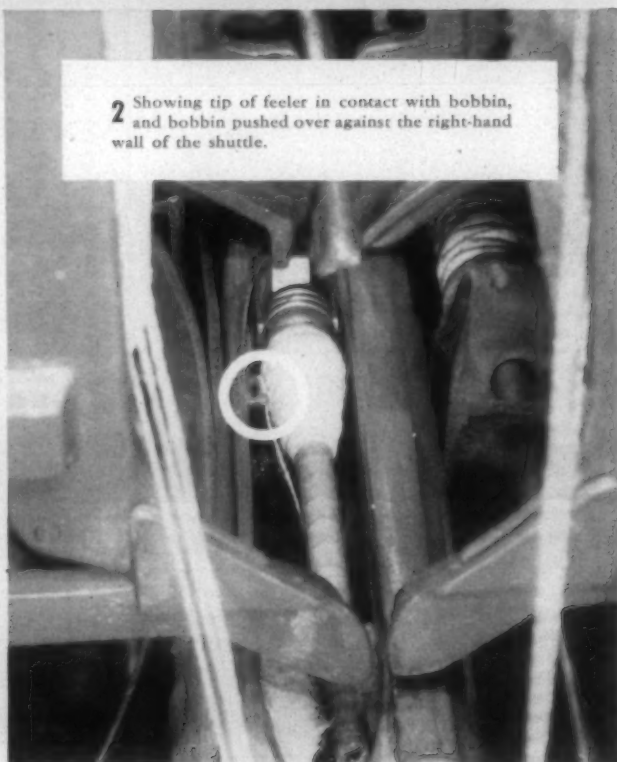
Delicate Balance

in the operation of "Side-Slip" Feelers on C&K Looms

1 Showing shuttle and bobbin, on a C&K W-3 Loom, before the feeler contacts the bobbin. Note that bobbin is in center of shuttle.



2 Showing tip of feeler in contact with bobbin, and bobbin pushed over against the right-hand wall of the shuttle.



Look again through the eyes of C&K's special high-speed camera, and this time you see (looking straight down on the loom's magazine) what happens when the feeler contacts the bobbin in the shuttle of a C&K W-3 Loom.

Why all the scientific interest in feelers? Because an efficient feeler should always be positive in action on any type of yarn . . . hard, soft, slick, hairy. *Yet the feeler should never sever the yarn.*

So Question A is: "How heavy a blow does the feeler strike the bobbin?" And as you can see from Photo #2, there's a split second of time in which the bobbin is thrown against the back wall of the shuttle with considerable force. But *exactly how much force?*

To answer that, electric strain gages are wired to the feeler-finger. Next, a recording oscillograph is hooked up to the

gages to obtain a permanent record of the strain cycle, and calculations from this record indicate the force of the feeler-blow.

Then, reading between the lines of this oscillograph record, there appears definite information as to where and how the feeler may be improved in design, both as to pattern and material. *Which spotlights the fact that since the force of the blow is due to the acceleration of mass, it seems advisable to reduce both mass and cross-section by use of light metals.*

This is one of many correlated studies now in process in the C&K Engineering Research Laboratories. And each of these studies has the same end-objective . . . to add *proven improvements* to C&K Looms in order to increase speed, improve quality of fabric, reduce the number of loom-stops . . . and, in every other possible way, to cut *your* weaving costs.

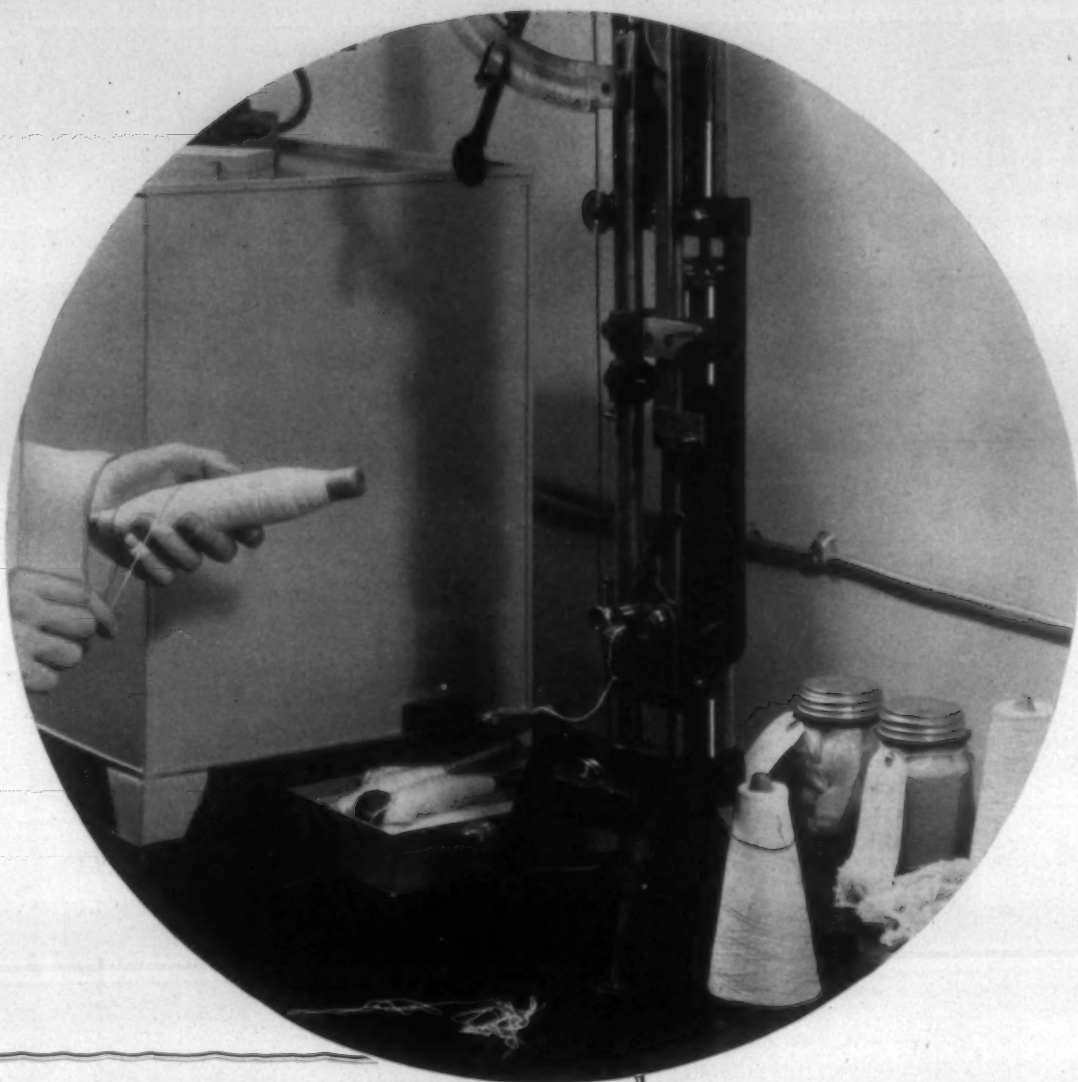
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

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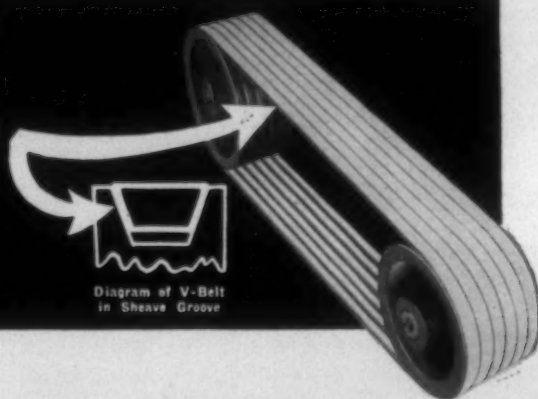
In our textile laboratory at Greenville, S. C., nothing is taken for granted. Every suggestion for the use of our products is thoroughly tested by our technical staff. Conscientious research of this character has proven profitable to many textile manufacturers who have brought their problems to us.

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ONLY the **SIDE** of a V-BELT *Grips the Pulley!*



—That's why the **SIDE** is what really *Gets the WEAR!*

Look at a V-Belt in its sheave and you see at once that the *sides* of the belt do all the gripping on the pulley and get all the wear against the sheave-groove wall.

Notice, too—it's the *sides* that pick up all the power delivered by the driver pulley. The sides *transmit* that power to the belt as a whole.

And then, once more, it's the sides—and the sides *alone*—that grip the driven pulley and deliver the power to it.

That is why you have always noticed that the sidewall of the ordinary V-Belt is the part that wears out first.

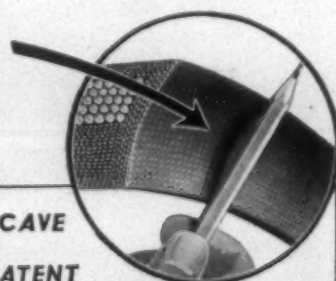
—and here is how the **CONCAVE SIDE** ★REDUCES Sidewall WEAR Giving You Much Longer Belt Life!

Clearly, since the sidewall is the part that wears out first, anything that prolongs the life of the sidewall will lengthen the life of the belt. The simple diagrams on the right show exactly why the ordinary, straight-sided V-Belt gets excessive wear along the *middle* of the sides. They show also why the Patented Concave Side greatly reduces sidewall wear in Gates Vulco Ropes. That is the simple reason why your Gates Vulco Ropes are giving you so much longer service than any straight-sided V-Belts can possibly give.

★More Important NOW That **STRONGER Tension Members are Used!**

Now that Gates Specialized Research has resulted in V-Belts having much stronger tension members—tension members of Rayon Cords and Flexible Steel Cables, among others—the sidewall of the belt is often called upon to transmit to the pulley much heavier loads. Naturally, with heavier loading on the sidewall the life-prolonging Concave Side is more important today than ever before!

THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY, DENVER, U. S. A.
"World's Largest Maker of V-Belts"



The **CONCAVE** SIDE is a **GATES PATENT**



Fig. 1
Straight
Sided
V-Belt

How Straight
Sided V-Belt
Bulges When
Bending
Around Its
Pulley



You can actually feel the bulging of a straight-sided V-Belt by holding the sides between your finger and thumb and then bending the belt. Naturally, this bulging produces excessive wear along the middle of the sidewall as indicated by arrows.



Fig. 2
Gates V-Belt
with Patented
Concave Sidewall

Showing How
Concave Side of
Gates V-Belt
Straightens to
Make Perfect
Fit in Sheave
Groove When
Belt Is Bending Over Pulley.



No Bulging against the sides of the sheave groove means that sidewall wear is evenly distributed over the full width of the sidewall—and that means much longer life for the belt.

476

GATES VULCO ROPE DRIVES

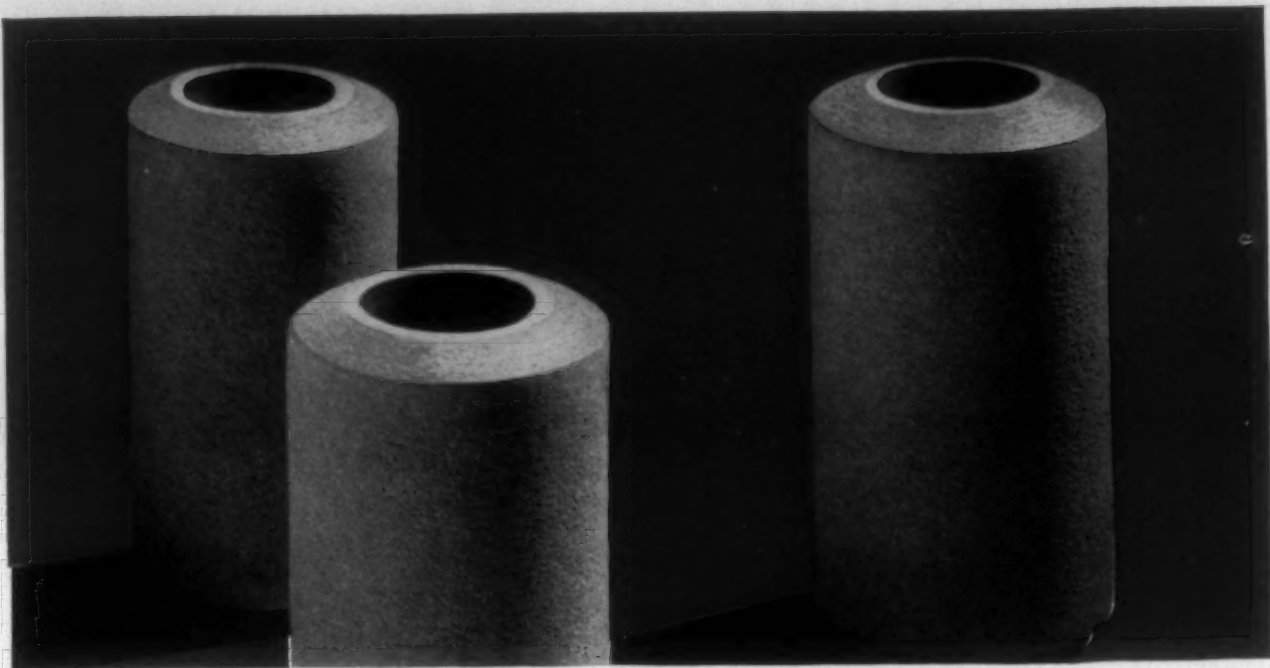
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ECONOMICAL • Armstrong's Cork Cots cost less, cut assembly time, have long life

You make three big savings when you install Armstrong's Cork Cots on your spinning and roving frames. (1) These widely used coverings are low in first cost. (2) They reduce assembly time as much as 50%. (3) They have a long service life.

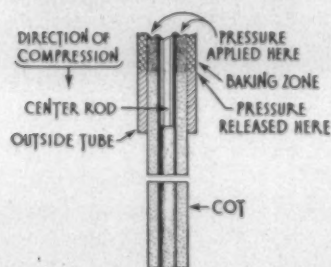
The extra "grip" of Armstrong's Cork Cots gives you more uniform yarn. Their extra friction also carries waste well back onto the clearer boards—so no eyebrowing occurs. Thus there's no danger of waste dropping off or being nipped into the yarn.

The extra resilience of Armstrong's Cork Cots provides quick recovery from most laps and hard ends. And because these cots are extruded, they have no hard or soft spots to grip the yarn unevenly. They retain these spinning advantages throughout a long initial service life. In addition, they can be rebuffed for three or four additional full length service lives.

Ask your Armstrong representative for samples, prices, and full information on Armstrong's Cork Cots. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8206 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



EXTRUSION PROCESS PRODUCES SEAMLESS CORK COTS



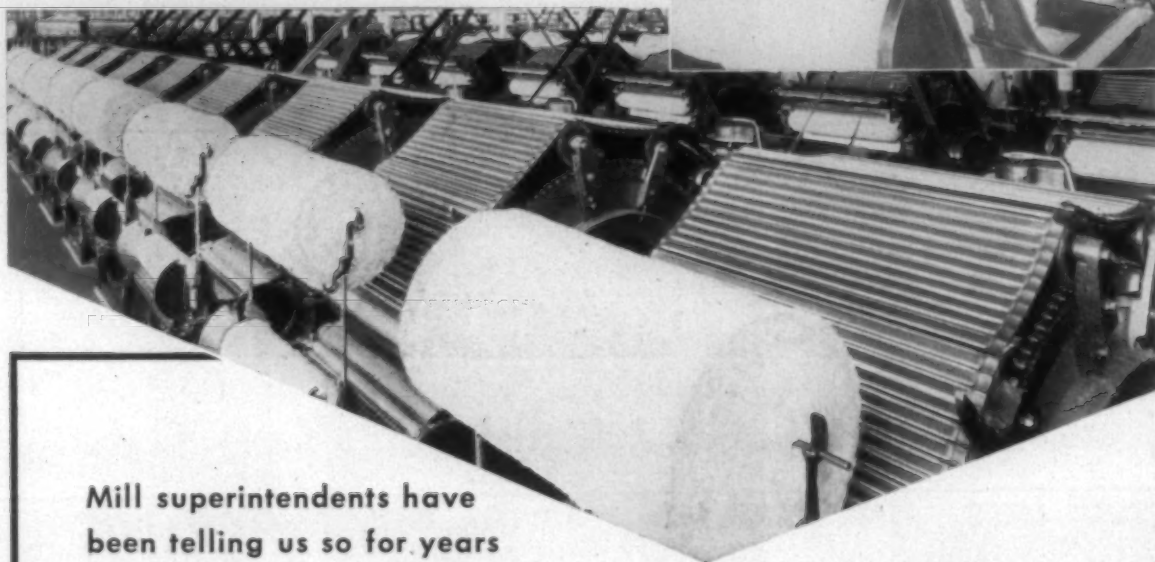
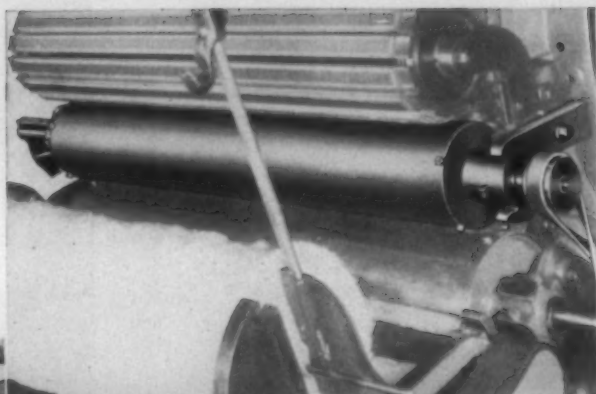
Armstrong's Cork Cots have no structural weakness to cause premature breakdown. Each cot is uniform in density from inside to outside, from end to end. Each compresses evenly, spins stronger yarn, lasts longer.

ARMSTRONG'S CORK COTS

ACCOTEX COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS

OVER 12,000 CONTINUOUS STRIPPERS

are saving time, increasing
production and improving quality
in American mills



Mill superintendents have
been telling us so for years

Here are a few excerpts from their letters:

- 1930** "... the cards will run almost indefinitely without stripping ... we expect to send you an additional order."*
- 1936** "... we feel you are conservative in your claims."*
- 1940** "... we are very well pleased with the performance of this equipment ... we have found definite savings as well as more uniform work."*
- 1943** "... they have paid for themselves many times over ... we could not get along without them."*
- 1946** "... Mr. —* is high in his praise of our Continuous Strippers. Says they are doing a wonderful job, and he really has good-running work to prove it. Very seldom see an end down on spinning, even though he is running some irrigated cotton which several of the other mills in this group say they cannot run."
- 1947** "... Mr. —* told me that since installing these strippers the yarn breaking strength had gone up and the looms were running at a higher efficiency."

*Name on request.

The efficient Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper offers your mill these proved advantages: saving of cotton — increased production — improvement in quality of yarn — cleaner card room — saving in labor costs — reduction in power consumption. It is easily and

quickly installed on all Saco-Lowell Cards — and on many other makes as well. Write the nearest office for our Bulletin giving complete details.

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- ✓ FEWER SECONDS
- ✓ REDUCED FIRE HAZARD
- ✓ LOWER MAINTENANCE COSTS

*when the Gulf Lubrication
Engineer is "in the picture"*

The Gulf Lubrication Engineer in the picture (left) helped reduce seconds and improve efficiency in this weave shed, one of the world's largest.

ARE you putting up with excessive power and maintenance costs for your weave room? Gulf Lubrication Engineers have helped many mills slash these controllable costs, and at the same time reduce seconds, lessen fire hazard.

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Lubrication Engineer will recommend the proper oils and greases for every moving part, and the best methods of application—then co-operate closely with your men to keep lubrication on a sound scientific basis the year-round.

Make sure you are getting the benefits of all recent developments in petroleum science. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today and ask a Gulf Lubrication Engineer to call.



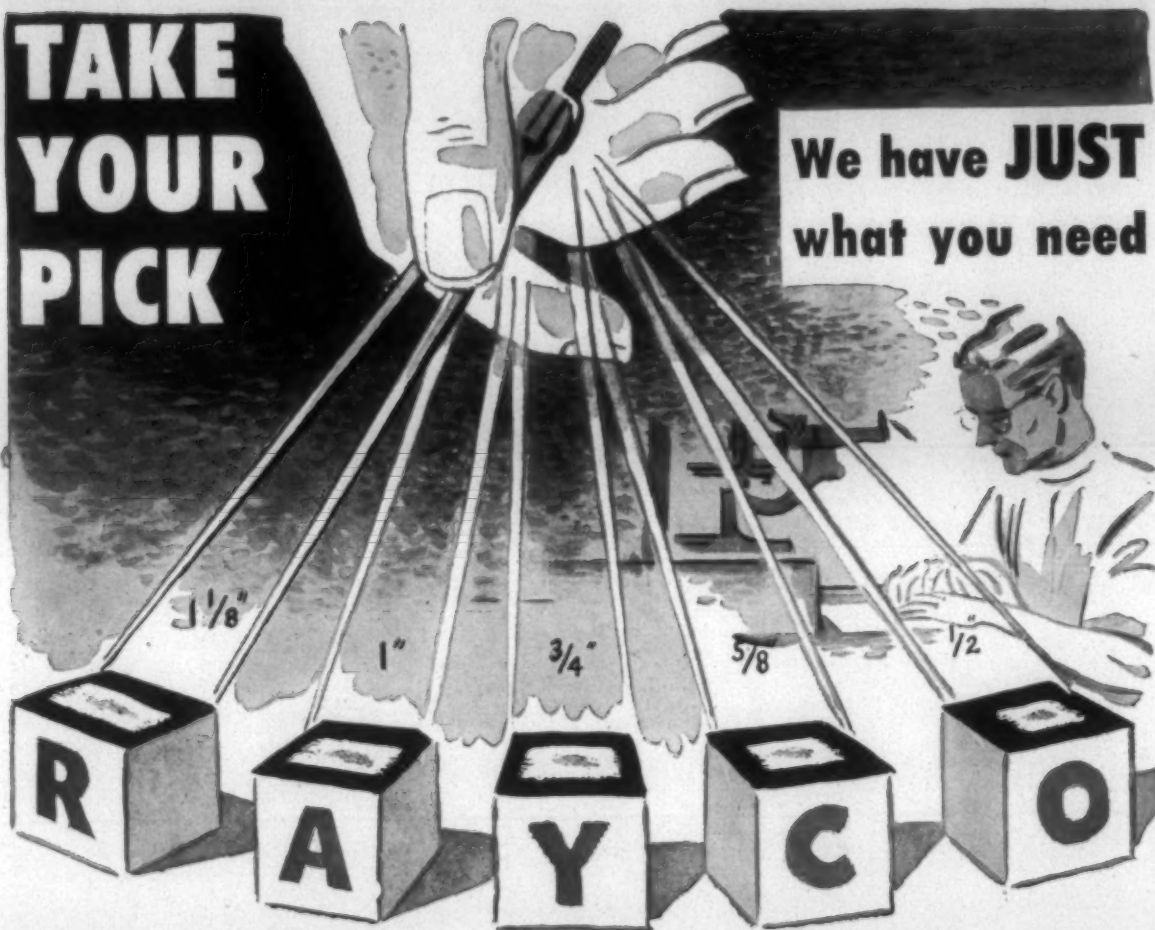
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SPECIFY THE FIBER or fiber blends to best suit the requirements of your particular process and equipment. We will deliver the right material to do the best job. Through careful classification at the source of supply—both in our own and our contracted mills—we are able to offer the exact degree of staple length, color, strength, percentage of foreign matter, resiliency and drag you want.

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 designed to slash any type yarn
 .. not affected by oils or chemicals



Actual *in-the-mill* operation, plus hundreds of exhaustive tests, proves the new Dayco Slasher Roll is unequalled for uniform sizing of all type yarns. Made of special rubber compounds that are not affected by oils or chemicals, the new Dayco can save as much as 150 hours a year in starting time and many additional hours in time required for changing blankets. Dayco Slasher Rolls are highly efficient in removing excess starch from the warp yarn, and size materials that harden do not affect them. In addition, Daycos pay for themselves in 6 to 8 months—last one year or longer. To get complete information, ask one of our textile product engineers to call on you. He can show you many ways to more economical production and better quality yarn. Write today to:

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**Additional Reasons Why
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 DAYCO SLASHER ROLLS**

15 to 30 minutes saved each time of starting—no soaking—no warming up

Size uniformity increased tremendously

Lap streaks are minimized

Time savings of approximately one hour—for each "change-over"

Reduce yarn flattening

Don't have to be removed when changing sets

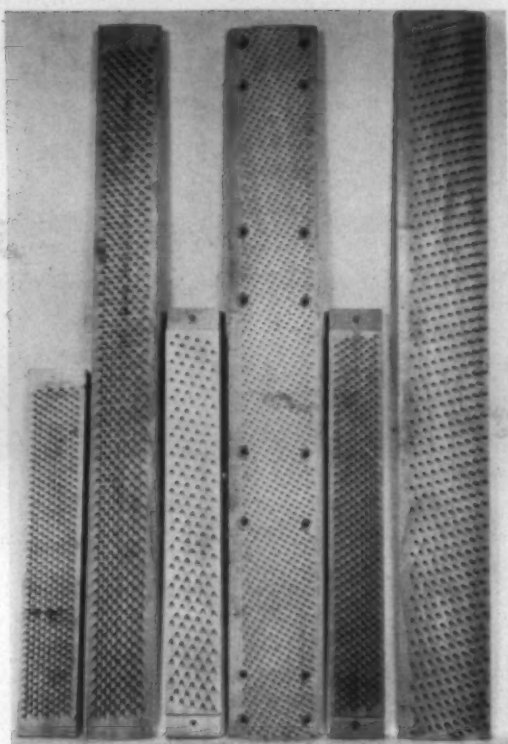
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BEATER LAGS FITTED TO ORDER

We deliver beater lags to you, already bored and counter-sunk to fit your picker. All you have to do is to put them in place. Or, if you prefer, we furnish them without holes.

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PICKER APRONS SPIKED AND FLAT

For all makes of Pickers, Openers, Breakers, Waste Machines, Garnet Machines.

We rebuild old aprons, especially spiked aprons where the fabric and belting has worn out. Let us save you money on this work.

All standard aprons, both new and reworked.

Kirschner Beater Lags.

Spiked Lags for waste machines.

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Use F & E in and around
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wherever thorough, effective
deodorizing is imperative.

Write for Folder FE-F745
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F & E SOLUTION

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WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

Wool As A Test Case

BACK in the days when the tariff was the chief issue before every Congress, the classic example of how the whole American public was taxed for the benefit of a handful of producers was the tariff on olive oil.

The current controversy about wool illustrates a similar case, though it is not quite so extreme as was the tariff on olive oil. Although some wool is produced in every state and on a majority of farms, it is clipped in substantial quantities in only five Western states, which have ten of the 96 senators and 49 of the 435 representatives. A maximum of 300,000 people out of 140 million depend on sheep-raising for their livelihood, and the cash derived from the wool represents less than one-tenth of one per cent of the national income.

Granted that sheep-raising is highly important to the 300,000 who depend on it for their living, it is an uneconomic occupation, because it cannot be carried on at a profit without extensive government support. Moreover, for the sake of these 300,000 and their one-tenth of one per cent of the national income, the present bills before Congress providing for either import control, tariffs, or import fees, are jeopardizing our whole foreign trade program. The other countries in consultation at the International Trade Organization meeting in Geneva refuse to make agreements on any other commodity until they find out whether Congress is going to overrule the State Department by imposing a higher tariff on wool.

If the United States again sets the pace by imposing such high tariffs that other countries cannot trade with us, and therefore cannot pay their debts to us, the whole structure of an equitable foreign trade system will collapse.

If we did not have to import wool, it would be a different matter. But we produce only about 340 million pounds a year; whereas we consume approximately a billion pounds. We must, therefore, import 660 million pounds a year to meet our own needs, even if we use every pound of domestic wool.

But we do not use the domestic wool, because the Commodity Credit Corp. is paying the producers 42 cents a pound; whereas the wool trade can import

wool for 38 cents. Most of the 42-cent wool bought by the C. C. C., therefore, merely goes into storage; and about 80 per cent of all the wool we use is the 38-cent imported wool.

Consequently, if the wool interests get the 50 per cent increase in tariffs that they are now demanding, the price of imported wool will be set so high that the trade cannot buy it. It is easy to see, then, that the Commodity Credit Corp. would become the sole buyer and seller of wool in the United States.

As a result, the very people who have been trying to get the government out of the business of buying and selling an important commodity would be bringing about precisely the situation that they oppose.

And, in our negotiations on foreign trade, we, who are trying to persuade other countries to give up government control of exports and imports and to return them to private dealers, will be setting a fine example of the same practice that we are trying to persuade other nations to abandon.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.*

Whose Price Rise?

PRESIDENT TRUMAN and Secretary of the Treasury Snyder have expressed their concern over the high price level and indicated that they think industry should do something about it. In effect, this statement places the responsibility for the recent price spiral upon industry. While there is no doubt that rises in industrial prices have contributed to the present problem, it is clear that only part of the responsibility rests upon industry. An examination of price changes shows that the largest increases have taken place in farm and food prices.

Government policy, rather than industrial price policy, must bear the primary responsibility for the present high level of prices.

Wherever possible, industrial prices should be reduced. But it is a delusion to anticipate that substantial relief from the present high cost of living can be obtained from such price reductions. That relief will only be obtained if food and clothing prices decline. Recently we have seen that even where such declines begin they are not permitted to become fully effective be-

cause of government support activities. Certainly the facts concerning agricultural income do not indicate the need for any special intervention by the government.—*New York Times.*

Sunrise In Dixie

IN the recent words of a prominent Southern writer, "the war left the South bursting at its seams . . . full of itself and the future."

Industry expansion was moving at a rapid pace in Dixie before the outbreak of World War II. The region's manufactured commodities had increased in value from \$1.5 billion in 1900 to over \$11 billion in 1939. Then suddenly, during the five years of conflict, \$35 billion in war contracts brought new plants to the South and expanded its existing facilities. Southern steel production increased 1.2 million tons of ingots annually. U. S. aluminum capacity increased seven times its pre-war level to meet war demands, with most of the raw materials and a large percentage of the finished product rolling from Southern mines and factories.

On examination, it is not surprising that the end of war production didn't put a serious crimp in the South's industrialization program. Since the surrender of Japan, more than \$300 million has been added to private chemical plant expansion in the Southwest . . . to supplement the over \$1 billion already spent in war years.

At the present time, the number of manufacturing plants in the South exceeds 40,000. Commodities produced in these establishments during 1946 sold for some \$25 billion. Southern farms and mines furnished most of the raw materials for these commodities. The 43 million people who live in the South, and who comprise 31 per cent of the nation's population, provide a healthy section of the market for the products of Dixie's industries.

There will be more finished products industries in the South because many of these industries need the things the South has to offer. Industrialists and specialists in all fields should by all means keep a weather-eye on developments below the Mason and Dixon line . . . because the industrial sun has risen again on Dixie.—*The Tool Engineer.*

How to pin down 2 major sales points ...with RESLOOM

The performance qualities imparted by Monsanto's Resloom treatment . . . (1) crush-resistance, and (2) shrinkage control . . . are not mere claims but are real, definite, measurable.

For example, recent independent laboratory tests on a Resloom treated rayon dress fabric, showed the following:

Crush-resistance

Warp - 3.4

Fill - 3.1

Shrinkage after 3 washings

Warp - 7/10 of 1%

Fill - Zero

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS - PLASTICS

If you are interested in developing extra sales, today, if you plan to investigate the new way to add new qualities to your fabrics . . . rayon, wool, cotton or their blends, write, wire or phone for a Monsanto textile specialist, MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Textile Chemicals Department, 120 Federal Street, Boston 10, Mass.

Resloom Rayon is a registered trademark of Monsanto Chemical Company.



National Seminar Scrutinizes Textile Industry

ALTHOUGH enrolling more than 100 representatives of the textile industry, the Philadelphia Textile Institute's second annual National Textile Seminar held May 12-16 at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., attracted many more textile folk who attended for only part of the week or who "sat in" at individual sessions. Dr. Milton Harris, research director of Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, D. C., acted as seminar leader.

Buying habits of the American public can no longer be ignored, as has been the case during the past few years when scarcities prompted acceptance of goods irrespective of seasonal appeal. Thus, the seminar opened with a warning from Mack Gordon, general manager and president of the Lindner Co., Cleveland, O. He called for a better timing of merchandising on the part of the mill, manufacturer and retailer—all equally involved. He also urged that a permanent research program be sponsored by all industries for studying customer habits.

Further pursuing his subject, "The Retail Merchant Surveys the Textile Industry," Mr. Gordon told the seminarists that they must provide every incentive to American designers. He stated that the so-called exclusive design of today is the mass production item of tomorrow. He was of the opinion that good business prospects are ahead and indicated that if it is possible for prices to be reduced all along the line from the textile fabricator to the retailer there would be a strong response to offerings, especially in view of the fact that incomes are still at a high level. The public thinks prices are too high, said Mr. Gordon, and it is up to industry to convince the consumer that current prices are not exorbitant.

In urging textile men to take a cue and follow the approach of the automotive manufacturers, Ernest A. Jones of McManus, John & Adams, Detroit, Mich., pointed out that automobile manufacturers make every effort to anticipate the desires of the consumer in building new cars. He said that besides seeking to satisfy the consumer demand, auto makers also study carefully the use to which their products would be placed and provide for any contingencies, without resorting to a trial and error method.

The need for the functions performed by rayon converters is inherent in the nature of the textile industry itself. In this wise Jackson E. Spears, vice-president and director of National Mallinson Fabrics Corp., launched into a discussion of "Integration in the Rayon Industry." He said, "The most important single problem of the textile apparel industry is the ready recognition of a prompt reaction to repercussions of fashion changes. The tremendous productive capacity of our country far exceeds the needs of this country,

if those needs are reduced to the simplest terms of necessary clothing. It is not clothing which provides the opportunity for progress and for profitable operations. It is style and fashion. If the women of the country were content to wear uniforms and all dress alike, I think there would be no question but that complete vertical integration would be the preferable method of operation; and I think there is little doubt that we would then have substantial quantities of textile machinery available for immediate export. Because of their lack of flexibility in the prompt recognition of style and fashion changes and because of the necessity for uninterrupted continuity of mill operations, large vertically integrated organizations tend to stymie progress and lead inevitably to monopoly."

Posing and answering the query embraced in his topic, "Why Are Textile Prices So High?", Royal Little, president of Textron, Inc., observed that little is being done by the textile industry to solve the vital problem brought about by today's high prices because the industry is "disintegrated." He said the industry would not be faced with the present adjustment problem arising from high prices and deteriorated quality if the bulk of the industry had been operated on a brand name integrated basis. Combined action by all levels is impossible when most needed when the consumer begins to reduce purchases, he added. "In fact, it is often as long as a year from the first signs of a buyers' strike before the final and necessary price adjustments are made by the independent gray mills."

It was Spears versus Little on the question of verticalization, when the subject was broached at an evening round-table session. Mr. Little maintained that brand-name integrated companies can operate more efficiently, more economically, and can provide the retailer with merchandise that has a faster ratio of turnover. Countering these arguments, Mr. Spears contended that vertical organizations can thrive only during periods of scarcities, are unwieldy because of their inseparable inter-departmental connections, and do not have the flexibility to compete effectively with separately established manufacturing units during times when yarn and fabrics are freely available. Each advanced, point and counterpoint, his argument to a plausible conclusion.

At another session, Ferdinand K. Thun, assistant secretary of Berkshire Knitting Mills, Reading, Pa., observed that, while the trend in full-fashioned hosiery is toward more sheerness, ability of manufacturers to meet this will be severely handicapped by lack of proper machinery. He said that, despite the fact that machinery manufacturers have orders on their books from the hosiery industry that will fully engage output until 1949, a recent check disclosed that

even five years hence machinery installations capable of producing 51 gauge or less hosiery will not nearly meet the needs of the hosiery industry. Modern equipment and a strongly established system of distribution were cited by Mr. Thun as being requisite to survival in the industry. Speaking at the same session was Thomas H. Johnson of the American Viscose Corp., who traced the rise of tricot knitting, its increasingly important position in the textile picture and the various end uses to which its products can be put.



Neville A. Whiffen, officer-in-charge, Scientific Research Liaison Office, Australian Embassy, Washington, D. C., is shown addressing a group of textile leaders at the recent National Textile Seminar.

Two executives of the Monsanto Chemical Co. told seminarists at another session that in order to gain wide acceptance new fabrics which the textile engineer may develop must be able to serve myriad and diversified uses. They must have more than one function or dominant characteristic, Dr. D. H. Powers stated. It is not enough for a fabric to be merely warm, durable, washable or stylish, he declared. Today, he added, we expect the stylish fabric to be durable, our warm fabrics to be washable and our durable fabrics to be stylish. "In building new fabrics, we must give them several qualities if they are going to have wide acceptance and a volume market. . . . What we must do to obtain new fabrics for old is to add new properties and qualities to old fabrics." Discussing the invasion of plastics into the textile field, D. S. Plumb, Monsanto technical service officer, stated that current annual production of film and coated goods totals approximately 500,000,000 yards. He stated that the growth of this phase of textile productions is due to the fact that plastics offers functions to the textile consumer which the consumer undoubtedly wants and can afford to buy.

Textile education is in a period of change and the trend is toward more scientific selection of student applicants and a broadening of the course structure. Those were the views advanced at another seminar session. The critique on textile education began with the presentation of conflicting opinion. Harold B. Whitcomb of the Fieldcrest Mills Division, Marshall Field & Co., Inc., stressed the need of novices trained in engineering who can solve daily mill problems. William B. Fales, dean of the textile school, Rhode Island School of Design, accused the industry of often misusing the textile school graduate and later losing him to other fields.

Declaring that time spent in school learning about the latest winding machinery was wasted, Mr. Whitcomb said that he would rather have a graduate trained in mechanical engineering, cost accounting, time study mathematics and English. He expressed his belief that the novitiate is capable of making a thorough study of the latest winding equipment, for example, in repairing and preparing an intelligent report recommending the right equipment to purchase. "Our industry has a place for college, university and textile school graduates in three broad fields," he said. He listed these as (1) men who will become members of the management personnel; (2) highly trained technicians in textile, chemistry, industrial engineering, mechanical engineering, research, styling and other fields; and (3) men for the sales and merchandising forces.

Speaking for the graduate, Dean Fales asked that they have opportunities for employment, practical experience, a chance for advancement and a fair starting salary. He noted that there are 2,700 students in textile schools today, of whom 85 per cent are veterans. This year, he said, there will be only 317 graduates from all schools in the nation and there are approximately three positions for each. Asking for a chance for the technical men, he said graduates are hired, left to themselves and not given a chance to show what they can do. Admitting that some firms at first lose money on a graduate, he declared that with experience he proves his worth and is entitled to fair pay because he has invested money and time in his education.



Col. Millard D. Brown, president of Continental Mills, Inc., at Philadelphia, is shown addressing the group of textile leaders who attended the annual seminar at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

Questioning the wisdom of legislative proposals said to be designed to weaken labor's position at the bargaining table, Louis B. Schwellenbach, U. S. Secretary of Labor, told the seminarists that attempts to prevent or restrict industry-wide bargaining and do away with the closed shop or to impose compulsory arbitration can only result in increased labor strife. He also urged that there should be no changes made in the Wagner Act until Congress sets up a commission to study the effects of any such changes, as recommended by President Truman. "One set of proposals," he added, "seeks to prevent industrywide bargaining and provide other restrictions which will limit the scope of a given union agreement within an industry. The textile industry, and more particularly the men's and women's clothing in-

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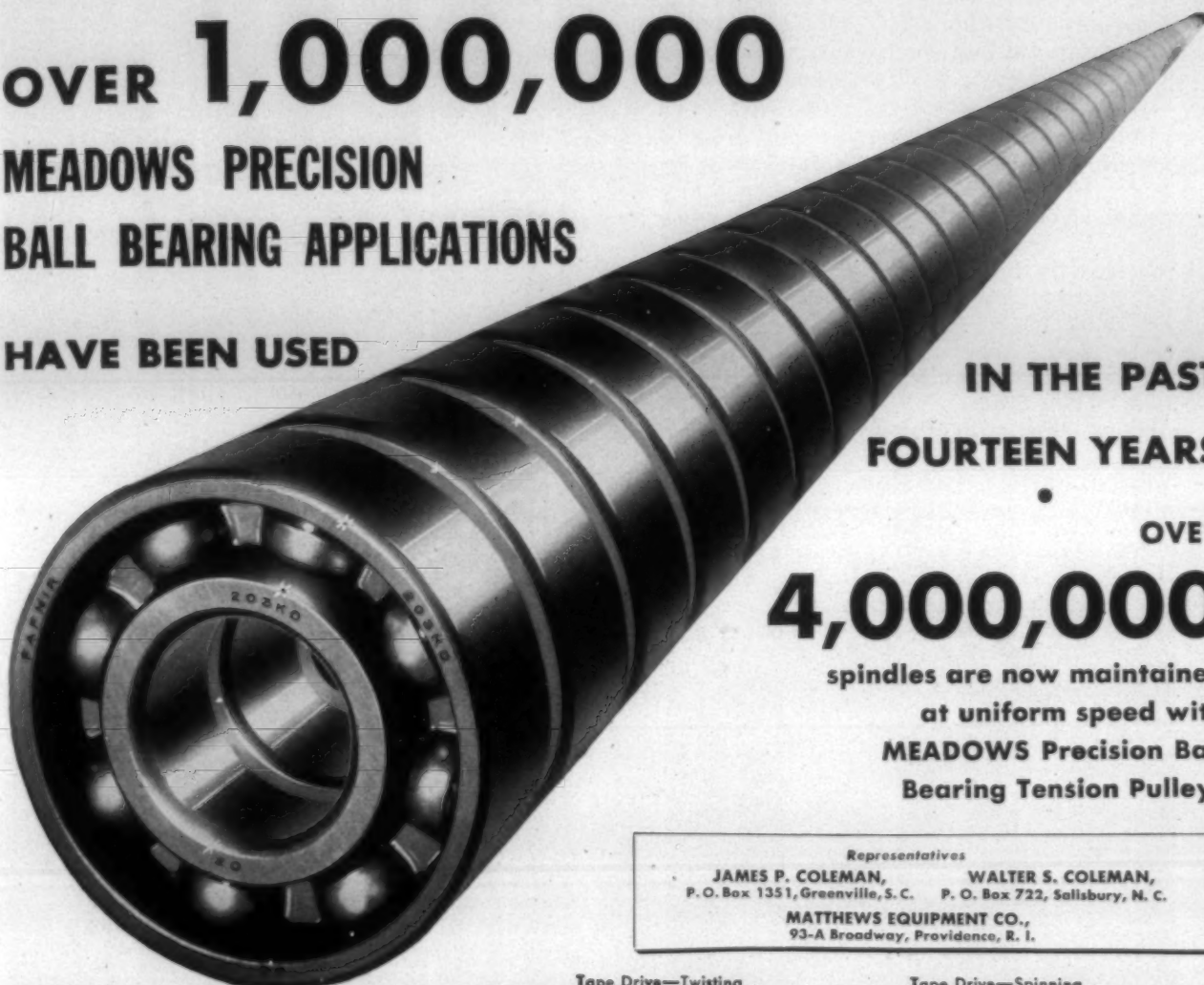
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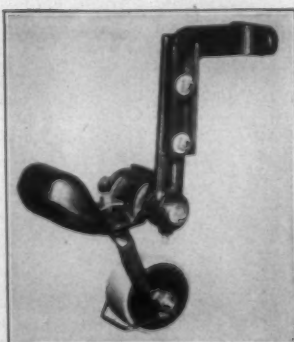
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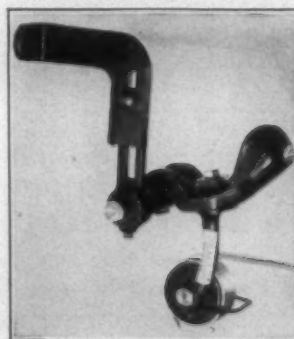
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ATLANTA, GA.

dusty, has had considerable experience in this field. You know how flexible such contracts are and what a wide range of problems and conditions they are capable of meeting. Do you not share my belief that these bargaining systems have brought more stable industrial relations?"

Adequate records and reports are necessary in order to maintain a waste control system in cotton mills, according to Ben H. Crawford of Southern Engineering Co., West Point, Ga. He shared the program at the final session with Richard Pollock, Jr., textile industry engineer of Brown Instrument Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Solomon Barkin, economist and research director of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Dr. George Brown, research engineer of R.C.A. Laboratories. Pointing out that card strips and waste represent recoverable assets to the mill and often spell the difference between profit and loss, Mr. Crawford observed that in many plants as many as a hundred people and six to ten pairs of scales are involved in weighing and recording waste on a three-shift operation. The result is records which are of no practical value in determining percentage of waste, or where savings might be effected, he declared.



Col. Millard D. Brown, chairman of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, practices putting while Dean Richard S. Cox of the Philadelphia Textile Institute watches.

Mr. Pollock discussed the application of modern instruments to the textile industry, stating that the textile industry, faced with increasing labor and material costs, is finding solutions to many of its economic problems through increased use of modern controlling and recording systems. He enumerated the major advantages of instrumentation as being reduced waste of chemicals and dyestuffs; decreased labor costs; less rejections and seconds; decreased consumption of process steam and water, and maximum utilization of fuels and power.

Meetings between management and labor at the collective

bargaining table are not enough for full understanding, Mr. Barkin opined. Pleading for more interchange of ideas, he said labor and management have much in common. The atmosphere of collective bargaining sessions is not conducive to discussions of technical problems, production by workers, and other ideas which unions are fostering, he said. In the research laboratories unions, too, are experimenting with production developments and have therefore more to discuss with management than items of wages and grievances, he added.



Louis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, addressing the National Textile Seminar on "Some Aspects of Industrial Relations."

Research work in rayon cake drying by radio frequency is progressing a little, according to Mr. Brown. In previous discussions of drying by this method, he said, the speed element was over-emphasized. Uniform drying by radio frequency gives a more even and nicer appearance to the fabric, he believed. The only reason radio frequency may eventually be used would be because it turns out a superior product and not because of its cost factor, he emphasized.

Workers Told Not To Seek Wage Hike In 1947

"In view of the uncertainty of the immediate future," Emil Rieve, president of the C. I. O. Textile Workers Union of America, recently stated that he would ask the representatives of 90,000 cotton-rayon workers not to seek general wage increases in 1947. He added, however, that he was calling on New England congressmen to protect the textile industry by seeking an increase in the national minimum wage rate to 65 cents an hour immediately, with provisions for a further hike to 75 cents an hour within two years. The present national minimum wage rate is 40 cents an hour.

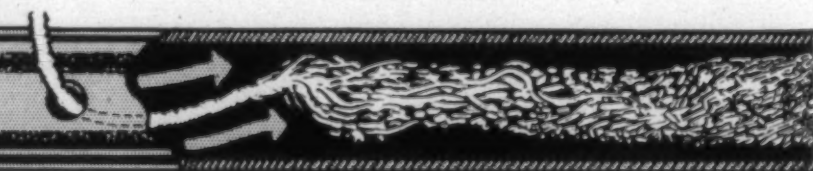
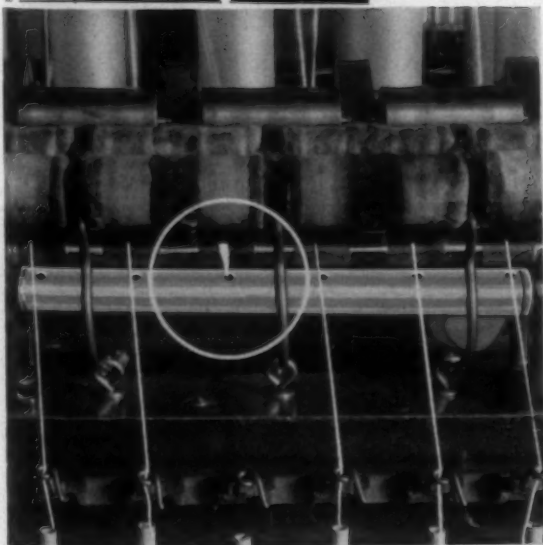
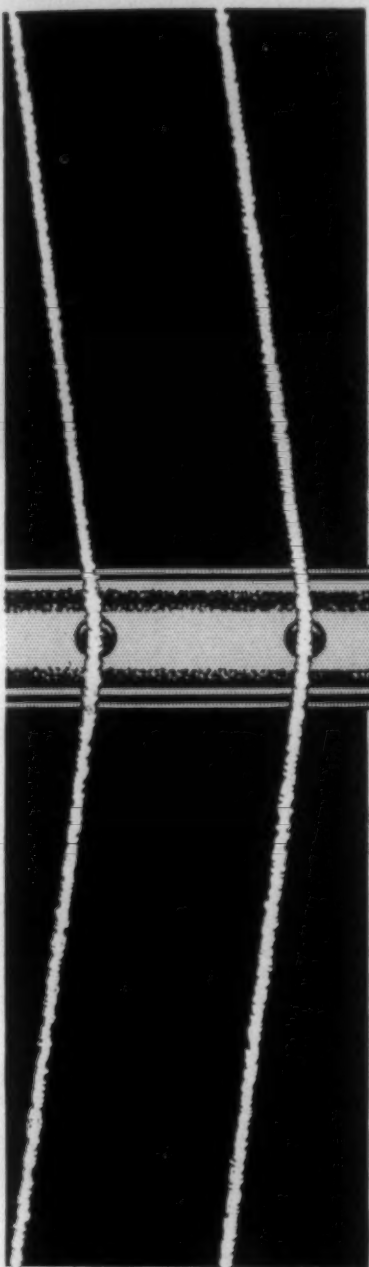
German Textile Production Is Increasing

Industrial production in the American occupation zone of Germany showed a definite upward trend in April and nearly reached the peak output of last fall, according to a recent report of the economics division of the American Military Government. Textile production, one of the key industries on which the British-American zonal export depends, rose 21 per cent to 45 per cent of 1936. The previous high was 39 per cent of 1936. Approximately 2,500 metric tons of cotton yarn were produced—more than at any time since the war ended.

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Georgia Executives Examine Future Market

SPEAKERS at the 47th annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, held May 15-16 at Daytona Beach, Fla., sounded the alert and warned that "not too smooth traveling" was to be expected down the open road that lies ahead for textiles. The use of caution in proceeding with plans for the future and the need of emphasizing ingenuity in today's operations were stressed.

A. B. Edge, Jr., of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., retiring president of the association, emphasized the changing times through which the textile industry is now passing, a period which he termed the "new era of reconversion," and advised the cotton manufacturers to proceed cautiously in their plans for future operations. Mr. Edge stated that the "premiums and prizes" in the textile industry will go to those who give careful thinking and planning to plotting their course in the days to come. He advised the manufacturers to plan and carry out a constructive program that will place them in a better position than in the preceding week and month.

An attack on the forecasters who have made ominous predictions of economic collapse because of current price conditions was delivered by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who called upon the manufacturers to utilize their ingenuity in the operation of their business as they should always be expected to do, and he would guarantee that there would be nothing serious to fear.

Speaking on "We Hold These Rights," J. Frank Rushton of the Rushton Co., Jacksonville, Fla., warned of the "inroads being made on our freedoms by Congress and by politicians who have placed self gains above statesmanship." He called on the group to defend man's given rights, "the right to strike and the right to work, the inconvenient rights as well as the convenient."

In his president's address, Mr. Edge proposed that the association set up a public relations program to be effected by the association staff headed by T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the group. He suggested that this program should be co-ordinated with the one now being conducted by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, but primarily should "tell Georgia's story to our own Georgia folks and in the Georgia way." Mr. Edge stressed the necessity of directing "what people think of us," pointing out that too often mill men in their hesitancy to be quoted passed up

an opportunity to tell the story of the cotton textile industry. In urging the directors to "let us tell our own story," he expressed the belief that much benefit would result to the industry from such a public relations program.

Dr. Murchison in his speech reiterated previous salient points stressed before the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association convention at Biloxi, Miss., in April, and more recently at Augusta, Ga., at the American Cotton Manufacturers Association convention. At both conventions he criticized the "utter recklessness of present assaults on the price structure," asserting that such "crowbar methods" could lead to disastrous consequences. He also warned that "if fears instead of an adjustment through normal economic processes are allowed to bring down the price structure we will see the bread lines rebuilt and all the radical proposals of the 30s renewed."

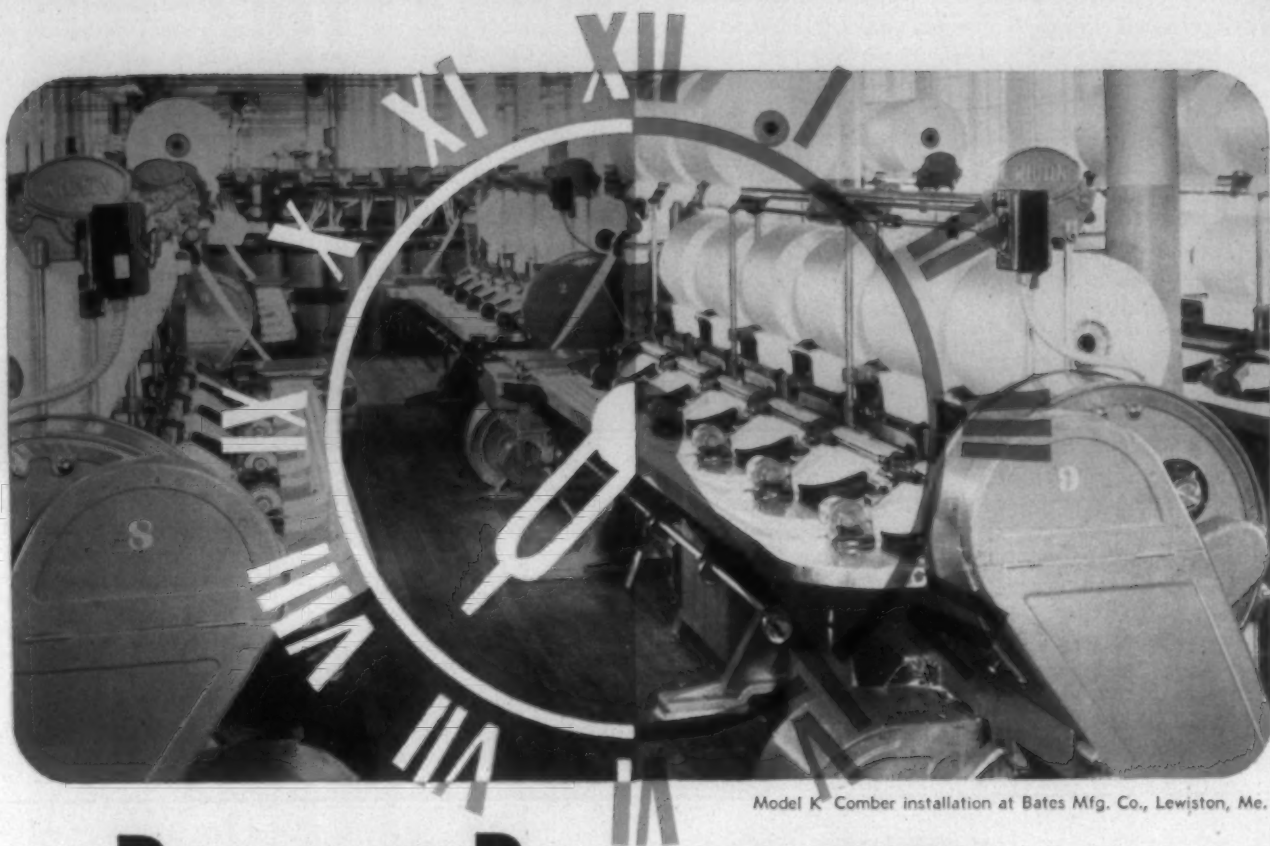
Wages and legislation came in for their share of attention during the session. Mr. Forbes revealed that Georgia cotton mills granted two wage increases during the fiscal year just ended, following surveys made by the association of existing wage structures. He also pointed out that in state legislation, the Georgia association sponsored bills placing restriction on certain labor practices, which were passed by the Georgia legislature.

Election of new officers for the coming year was held during the final session of the parley and Charles C. Hertwig, executive vice-president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, was named president to succeed Mr. Edge. Mr. Hertwig had previously served the association as treasurer in 1945-46 and as vice-president in 1946-47. He is active in the work of the Cotton-Textile Institute and is at present a member of the board of directors of that organization. He is also a member of the executive committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, a member of the board of directors and chairman of the investment committee of Textile Education Foundation, Inc., and is active in affairs of the National Cotton Council. Mr. Hertwig joined the Bibb Mfg. Co. in 1920, shortly after his release from the Army, in which he served during World War I.

R. D. Harvey, general manager of the Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, was elected vice-president; N. B. Murphy, vice-president of Riegel Textile Corp., Trion Division, was elected treasurer; and T. M. Forbes was re-elected executive



Shown above are some of those who attended the banquet session of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia May 15 in the Sheraton Plaza Hotel at Daytona Beach, Fla.



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vice-president of the association and Frank L. Carter secretary. Directors named to serve the next three years were R. C. Jordan, Jr., vice-president of Jordan Mills, Columbus; A. J. Morse, vice-president of Clark Thread Co., Toccoa; H. M. Tichenor, president of Walton Cotton Mills, Monroe; and Sam H. Swint, president of Graniteville Co., Augusta.

More than 400 members and guests attended the annual convention banquet at which Henry McLemore, noted newspaper columnist, was guest speaker. During the banquet Mr. Forbes was presented with an aluminum fishing boat, marking the occasion of his 20th anniversary with the association. The retiring president, Mr. Edge, was presented with a radio and record player.

The Textile Education Foundation, Inc., whose meeting followed immediately that of the association, elected as its new president Frank Williams of the West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. Mr. Williams succeeds Julian Hightower, executive vice-president of the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills. Paul K. McKenney, president of Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, was elected vice-president of the foundation and James C. Platt of Chicopee Mfg. Co., Gainesville, was named treasurer. Five new directors named were W. H. Taylor, president of Newnan Mills, Newnan; Houston Jewell of Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga; S. W. Hempstead of Martha Mills, Greensboro; John Fowler of E-Z Mills, Cartersville, and M. M. Bryan, Jr., of Jefferson Mills, Jefferson.

Reports heard during the third and final session of the association convention included the treasurer's annual report by Mr. Harvey; report of association activities by Mr. Forbes; report of the Georgia-Alabama Textile Traffic Association by R. L. Murphy, traffic manager, Atlanta; report of the traffic committee by W. H. Taylor, president of Newnan Cotton Mills; report of Textile Education Foundation by Mr. Hightower; report of the cotton buyers division by Fred G. Barnes of Bibb Mfg. Co.; report of the office executives division by J. R. Adamson, assistant treasurer of Riegel Textile Corp., Trion Division; report of personnel

managers division by R. E. McTigue, general superintendent of Unity Spinning and Oakleaf Plants, Callaway Mills, LaGrange; report of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia by J. L. Jennings, vice-president of West Point Mfg. Co.; report of the committee on resolutions by G. I. Parmenter, superintendent of Goodyear Mills, Atco; and the report of the nominating committee, rendered by past presidents of the association.



Among those gathered at Daytona Beach were, left to right: D. D. Quillan, vice-president and manager of Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.; Henry M. Tichenor, president and treasurer of Walton Cotton Mill Co., Monroe; F. C. Wear, Southern manager for Penick & Ford, Ltd., Atlanta; Harry J. Horn, superintendent of Walton Cotton Mill Co.; H. Gordon Smith of New York City, general manager of the textile division, U. S. Rubber Co.; and Walter Forbes, yarn broker from Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Jennings' report on activities of the operating executives is as follows: "Our organization held its first meeting in March, 1923, having been organized in September, 1922, so that we are entering our second quarter-century of existence. Our exclusive purpose is to conduct informal, round-table discussions on subjects relating to mill operation, improving efficiency, lowering cost, reducing waste, etc., etc. Our schedule is to hold each year two such discussion meetings, one in the spring and one in the fall, and except for an interruption of this schedule during the war years, we have maintained this schedule throughout our 25 years of operation.

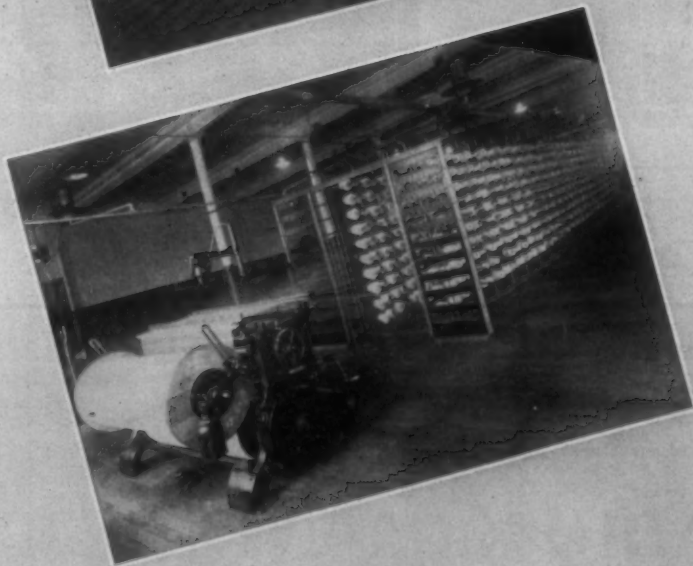
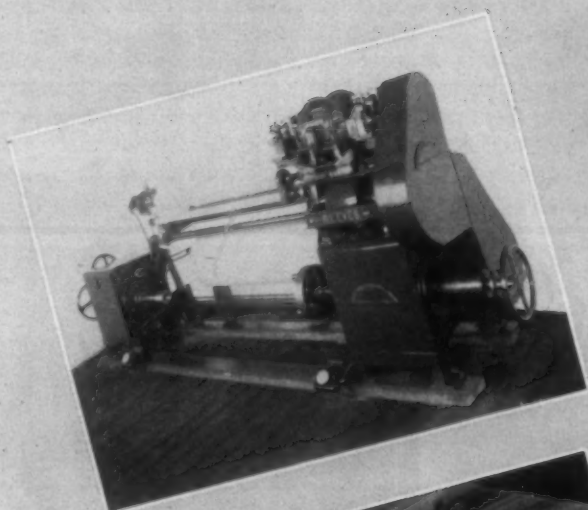
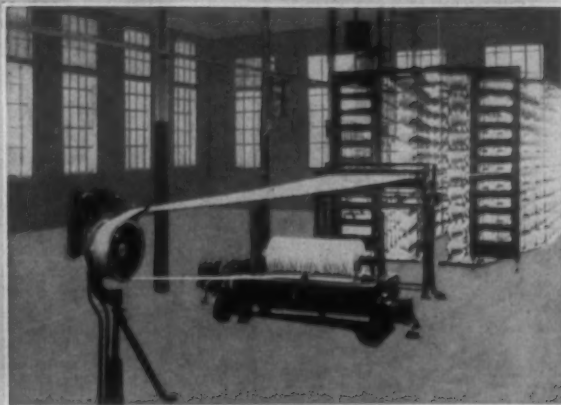
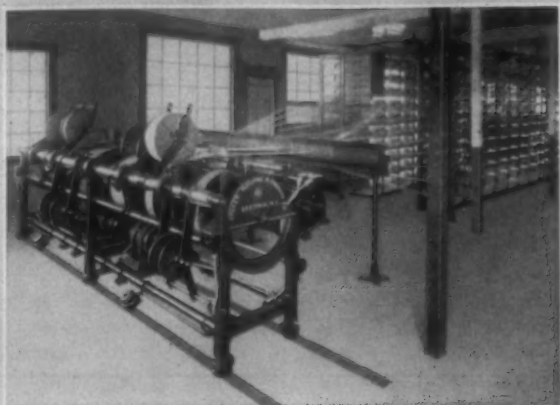
"Our meetings are open to everyone who has a proper interest in our discussions, and we would be delighted to have any of you gentlemen attend any of our meetings in company with your superintendents and overseers. For a great many years we have held our meetings consistently on the campus at Georgia Tech, not only for our own convenience, but as a means of developing further the relationship between our members and the staff and student body of the textile school there.

"We endeavor to plan each of our discussions thoroughly, and when questions for discussion are chosen, they are submitted to each mill in the state with the request that a written answer be given. These answers are compiled and sent to every mill in the state.

"Lawrence Brumby, who was our general chairman last year, reported at your 1946 meeting that more than 80 per cent of the spindles of the state are represented by active participation in our association. To date, for 1947, all but seven of the mills who participated in 1946 have renewed their participation for this year, and six mills who did not



Birthdays were observed during the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia convention by four of those in attendance: Miss Jane Cagle, secretary to T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the association; Frank G. North of Frank G. North, Inc., Atlanta; J. M. Cheatham, vice-president of Dundee Mills, Inc., Griffin; and David Clark, editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN. In the celebration party pictured above are, seated left to right: Mrs. A. U. Priester, Jr., of LaGrange; Mr. Clark; Miss Cagle; Robert Phillip of Callaway Mills, LaGrange; and Mr. North. Standing, left to right: Mr. Cheatham; W. M. McLaurine, former secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Frank Coker of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; and Mrs. Cheatham.



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BEAM WARPER

Bottom:

HIGH SPEED SECTION
BEAM WARPERS

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participate in 1946 have participated this year, leaving us with 87 mills participating in 1947 against 88 in 1946. There are a few mills in the state that have never participated in our activities and we would be glad to advise any of you individually as to the status of your own company.



Left to right: Charles C. Hertwig, new president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia; A. B. Edge, Jr., immediate past president; and T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president.

"Since your meeting last year, we held, on Oct. 12, 1946, a discussion meeting on slashing and weaving, and, on March 22, 1947, a discussion on carding, spinning, twisting, winding and warp preparation. We feel our organization is serving a definite need among the men in the operating executive groups of the mills of Georgia in providing a means for exchange of helpful, practical information, and in providing an opportunity for better understanding and greater fellowship among us. We shall always welcome your continued support and interest, your suggestions and your presence at any of our meetings."

Predict Struggle For World Textile Markets

The struggle for world textile markets has resumed and will become intense in the near future, N. S. W. Vanderhoef, Textile Export Association president, warned members of that organization at its annual meeting in New York City May 28. Textile producers the world over, he asserted,

are making arrangements to stake claims, many of them in markets customarily served by American mills. As an illustration of the tactics being employed against American textiles, he cited the agreements concluded by Brazil with Argentina, Chile and Paraguay which, he said, give Brazilian textile exporters a commanding position in these important markets. He also called attention to the efforts of Cuban manufacturers to force tariff increases on American goods.

Current agitation over prices, he declared, is responsible for the present slowing down in export demand, adding: "It must be remembered that statements in the press by retailers and other users of textiles which either provoke amusement or are taken with a grain of salt by the trade here are given serious consideration by foreign buyers who are unfamiliar with the ins and outs of this noisy type of trade warfare. As a result of all these charges and countercharges about textile prices, business with many foreign markets over the last few weeks has fallen off noticeably and, in some instances, painfully. Importers abroad know that American prices are reasonable but have had the belief drummed into them that it may be profitable to pursue a watchful waiting attitude."

Commenting on the growing shortage of dollars in world markets, he said that it was a problem for international organizations such as the World Bank and the economic section of the United Nations. "But there are some areas in which a real contribution to the solution of this problem can be made by our government with the co-operation of the export trade," he declared. "We refer to the operations of the United States Commercial Co. Under its singularly onerous contract with the Commodity Credit Corp., which supplies Japanese mills with the cotton they have been using for the last year and more, the U. S. C. C. is forced to sell its holdings of Japanese textiles only in those countries where dollars are obtainable. These are the very markets we

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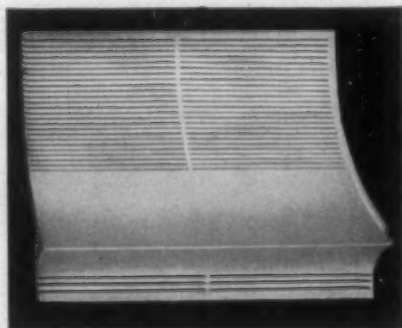
happen to be cultivating since it is impossible for the average export house to engage in barter or pile up bank balances in countries where currency is not readily available. As a result of these policies, markets we serve are not only unsettled and given an erroneous idea of textile prices because of the lower level of values on Japanese goods but are having their dwindling supplies of dollars sopped up. The teeming areas of the Far East, which this program was designed to help, have no dollar exchange and are enduring a textile famine of a severity unknown since the dark ages. Surely, it should not be an impossible task for the State and War Departments, S. C. A. P., Far Eastern Commission and other co-operative agencies, with their vast powers and resources, to devise some arrangement whereby these goods can be distributed to those devastated, stricken, pestilential areas and thus enable them to begin the toil of restoring their economies."

William C. Planz, vice-president, reviewed the long struggle of the association in connection with the plans to revive Japanese textile industry, and described the association policy as follows: "(1) We urge that steps be taken immediately to dismantle the Japanese textile machinery industry and reduce it to the level required to maintain in efficient operation the number of spindles, looms and complementary machinery that will finally constitute the Japanese industry. We also believe that no machinery should be manufactured for reparations purposes. (2) Under no circumstances should the Japanese textile plant be built up with American money and ingenuity to the point where it can compete on the same basis as in pre-war years. Japan should be permitted an export potential of one billion yards per year with

the stipulation that this output should be restricted to Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, South China, Indo-China, Burma, India, Malaya and Java; possibly East Africa, Saudi Arabia, Eritrea and Abyssinia. (3) We believe that the recent activities of the U. S. C. C. in selling the current production of Japanese spindles and looms should be curtailed and its sales restricted to the areas listed above. We maintain that the operations of the U. S. C. C. have had a greater psychological effect on world trade in textiles than the amounts involved warrant."

Textile Students Initiated By Society

Eighteen students of the North Carolina State College school of textiles, Raleigh, recently were initiated into membership of Sigma Tau Sigma, academic honor society. The fraternity fosters the development of leadership in the textile industry and focuses the attention of its members on practical problems confronting industrial advancement. The new members are J. Tsun Wood of Berkeley, Calif.; Bill Newell of Jewett City, Conn.; Sidney A. Tooley of Belhaven, N. C.; Stanley Schwartz of Baltimore, Md.; Charles B. Harper of High Point, N. C.; Ed Brower, Jr., of Hope Mills, N. C.; Joe Finley of Salisbury, N. C.; James McDonald, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Jaramillo of New York City; James Rotan of Cramerton, N. C.; Donald Stilwell of Charlotte, N. C.; Bill Moser of Burlington, N. C.; Herman Harris of Lynnhaven, N. C.; E. D. Yachan of Santiago, Chile; Paul Nipper of Lowell, N. C.; Robert Gorman of Troy, N. C.; Alvin Margolis of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Ed Koury of Burlington, N. C.



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Some Comparisons Of Mill Lighting Fixtures

Part Three of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

IN the May 1 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN we went into the matter of comparing the double-100 fluorescent fixtures with the double-40 fixtures on a basis of preliminary calculations to determine the approximate number of fixtures for each size of fixture. These calculations were based on the various departments or areas of a typical mill with the recommended intensities of light for each department, as outlined below for both size of fixtures:

DOUBLE-100 FLUORESCENT FIXTURES

	Fixtures	Foot Candles
Warp card room	165	23
Filling card room	137	23
Warp spinning room	208	28
Filling spinning room	200	28
Spooler room	33	34
New weave room	248	34
Old weave room	248	34
Cloth room	60	34

DOUBLE-40 FLUORESCENT FIXTURES

	Fixtures	Foot Candles
Warp card room	300	23
Filling card room	250	23
Warp spinning room	373	27
Filling spinning room	355	27
Spooler room	63	34
New weave room	469	34
Old weave room	469	34
Cloth room	112	34

This brings us to the point of making the layouts for these various departments for determining the actual number of fixtures required therein, and so we start on the warp

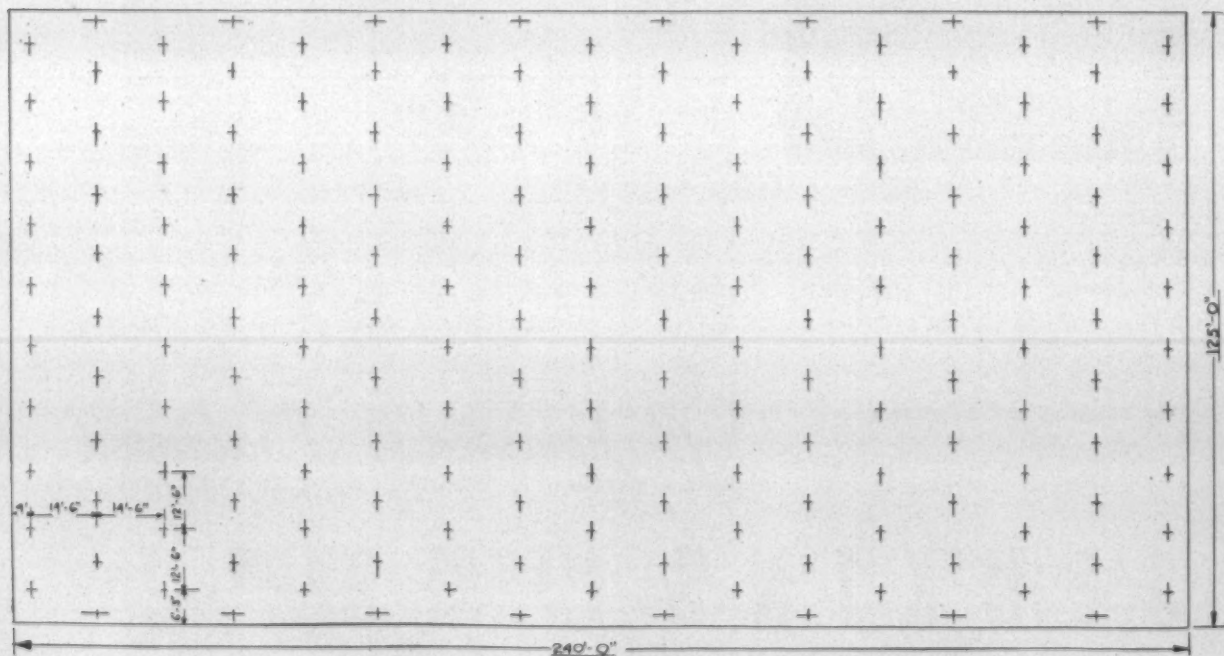
card room—125 feet by 240 feet—with this layout for the double-100 fixtures, which works out on the staggered arrangement with a spacing of 12 feet and six inches across the mill and a spacing of 14 feet and six inches along the length of the mill, making actually 168 fixtures required and giving an area per fixture of approximately 182 square feet. This layout is given below for 23-foot candles of light.

Now, we get into the matter of a layout of the double-40 fixtures in this warp card room, based on a light intensity of 23-foot candles, same as above, with an area of 100 square feet per fixture required for this intensity. This works out on the staggered arrangement with a spacing of 12 feet and six inches across the mill and a spacing of eight feet along the length of the mill. This layout follows, making actually 315 fixtures required.

Filling Card Room: Dimensions, 125 feet by 200 feet. Double-100 fixtures. Required light intensity of 23-foot candles, staggered arrangement, 12 feet and six inches spacing across the mill, 14 feet and six inches spacing along the length of the mill, 182-square-foot area per fixture required for this intensity, 136 fixtures actually required.

Double-40 fixtures require light intensity of 23 foot candles, as above, for the larger fixtures, staggered arrangement, 12 feet and six-inch spacing across the mill, eight feet spacing along the length of the mill. One hundred square-foot area per fixture is required for this intensity, with 262 fixtures actually required.

Warp Spinning Room: Dimensions 125 feet by 240 feet. Double-100 fixtures. Required light intensity of 27



Layout for 178 double-100 fluorescent fixtures in warp card room.

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dyeing and finishing, Oratol L-48 is outstanding! Priced low, this highly efficient product is well worth your attention. Samples and information on request.



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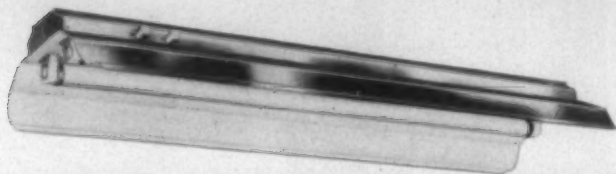
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foot candles, staggered arrangement, 144-square-foot area per fixture required for this intensity, 12 feet and six inches spacing across the mill and 11 feet and five inches spacing



Open-end type fluorescent unit for use with two 100-watt tubes.

along the length of the mill, with 168 fixtures actually required.

Double-40 fixtures require light intensity of 27 foot candles, staggered arrangement, 81-square-foot area per fixture required for this intensity, nine feet spacing across the mill, nine feet spacing along the length of the mill, with 356 fixtures actually required.

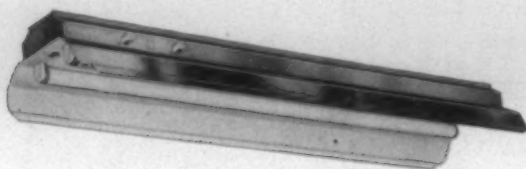
The layouts for the filling spinning room and other departments are being omitted on account of lack of space. However, should any of you master mechanics be interested in a suggested arrangement for the weave room, we will be glad to run one in the next edition of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*.

These arrangements are based upon the double-100 fixtures being mounted at a height of approximately 14 feet above the floor, and upon the double-40 fixtures being mounted at a height of ten feet above the floor, although they might as well be mounted at same height as the larger fixtures without any appreciable loss of light. This would then have the advantage of being above the blast from the humidifiers, which would thereby avoid drenching of the fixtures such as you so often have noticed.

The accompanying photographs, furnished through the courtesy of Wheeler Reflector Co., will give an idea of the relative size and appearance of the two sizes of fluorescent industrial fixtures. In next month's issue of *TEXTILE BULLETIN* we hope to have some additional photos of these double-100 fixtures in use in the weave room of one of the

larger cotton mills of this section where the saw-tooth type of roof construction made the matter of mounting lights a very difficult and expensive project should the smaller, or double-40, fixtures have been used. However, due to the many advantages of these larger fixtures, such as higher intensities, by means of more lumens of light output per fixture, as well as higher mounting possibilities, this matter was very satisfactorily handled with excellent results.

While I have received some interesting suggestions and comments on these articles from many readers, I want to assure all of you that we would welcome your opinions and

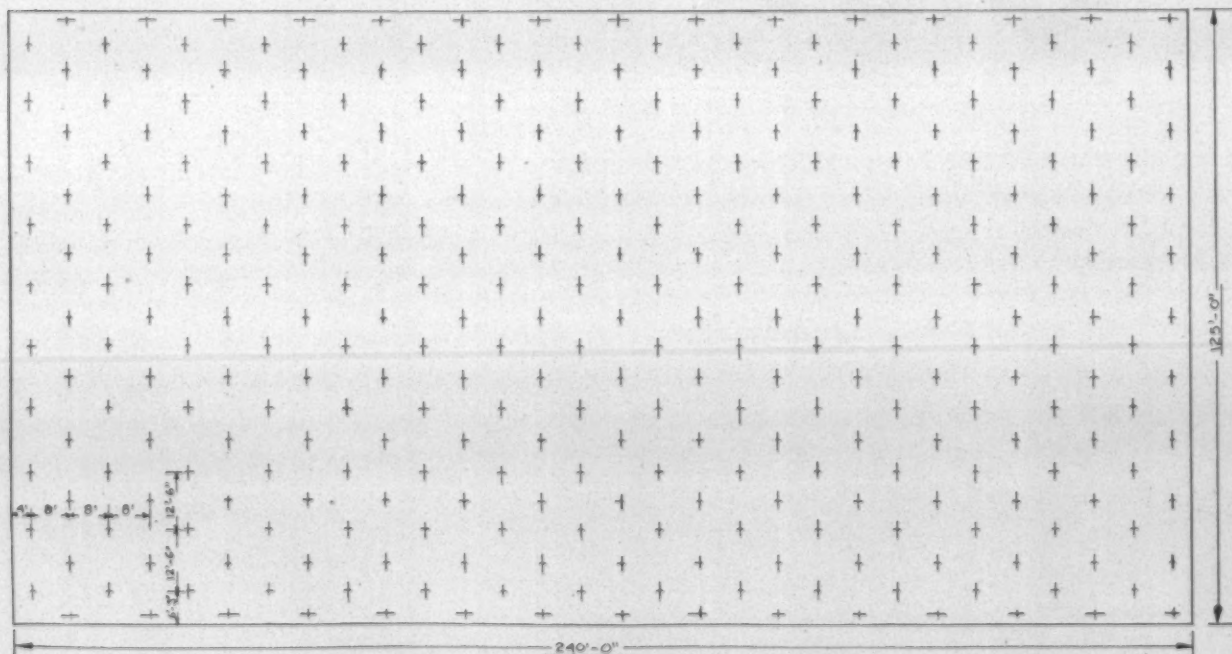


Open-end type fluorescent unit for use with two 40-watt tubes.

ideas at any time you might find it convenient to mail or call them in. For instance, Dan McConnell of Greensboro, N. C., gave us a timely observation on fixture hanging recently—we'd like to have more from you, Dan.

Current Cotton Textile Production Near Peak

The gap between current operations and peak or capacity operation in cotton textiles has narrowed down to six per cent, according to a report from the Cotton Textile Institute. In 1939, the last peacetime year, the spread between actual and peak operations was 37 per cent. Peak operations in the industry, as demonstrated during the war years, are 110 hours per week. Official records show that there are now 22 million spindles operable in any month (21,943,050 in March). On this basis, capacity operations amount to 31½ billion spindle hours per quarter. Figures for January show that the industry in that month was operating on the basis



Layout for 315 double-40 fluorescent fixtures in warp card room.

of 29.8 billion spindle hours per quarter or about six per cent under the peak. This constitutes an extremely narrow margin and is convincing proof that the industry is straining every effort to meet all of the unprecedented demands being made upon it.

The reasons behind this impressive performance include (1) a 12-million increase in the population over the last decade, (2) a decrease in the industry's operating equipment of about two million spindles, (3) the sharp increase of 130 per cent in the national income, and (4) the sharp expansion in export trade. Exports last year amounted to more than 778,000,000 yards.

Even if results flowing out of high income and export expansion were eliminated, the report states, the industry would still be in a better position than it was in 1939. If current demand was such as to require only the running time per spindle recorded in 1939, the spread between current and peak operations would be only 22 per cent as against 37 per cent in 1939. In other words, population increase and spindle decline have taken away 40 per cent of the pre-war margin between capacity and actual running time.

Cloth output per spindle hour in 1946, however, was less than in 1939, amounting to .113 linear yards as against .117 in the pre-war year. It is yet to be demonstrated what effect on operations current installations and replacements of more efficient machinery will have.

Rayon Cord Used In New Tubeless Tires

Tubeless tires, goal of tire manufacturers since the opening of the automotive era, have been developed by the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, and are now undergoing all known tire tests. The new tire, perfected after more than three years of engineering, combines the safety features of puncture-sealing inner tubes with improved riding qualities, high bruise resistance, and remarkable ability to retain air pressure, according to James J. Newnan, vice-president. The tubeless tire embodies rayon cord construction.

In addition to a high speed road testing program in the Southwest, tubeless tires are in service on a taxicab fleet in a Middle Western city, on state police cars and a number of privately-owned passenger cars.

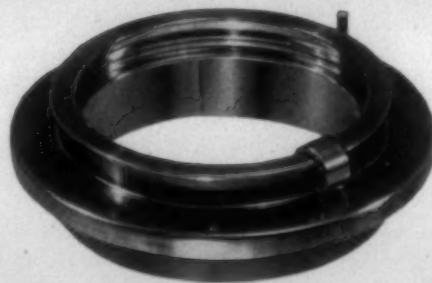
Piedmont A. A. T. C. C. Outing June 20-21

The Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has released to members detailed plans for the summer outing of the group to be held June 20-21 at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. The program for June 20 includes registration, swimming and fishing, and a dance in the evening. On June 21 swimming, fishing and bingo will be enjoyed in the afternoon with the evening program highlighted by a banquet and dance. Wyss L. Barker is chairman of the group and Robert H. Smith secretary.

Japanese Cotton Fabrics Sold To India

The first post-war sale of Japanese products to India was consummated recently with the shipment of 80 million linear yards of cotton fabrics. A six-man Indian trade commission, recently organized and approved, is negotiating for the export to India of needed industrial raw materials and other Japanese goods.

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Red Specter On College Campuses

The House Committee on Un-American Activities recently reported to Congress.

The committee, in a lengthy blast against American Youth for Democracy, said that "gracing various A. Y. D. entertainments, meetings and campaigns, or contributing to its magazine, *Spotlight*, is the usual list of sponsors which are invariably found supporting the Communist Party and its front organizations.

In a report to the House, the committee said American Youth for Democracy has headquarters in New York City—formerly located at 13 Astor Place "in the same building with a number of other communist-controlled organizations"—and claims 60 chapters in colleges in 14 states and a total membership of 16,194.

The report further said:

Manipulated by shrewd and specially trained organizers operating in a narrow circle behind the scenes, it endeavors to exploit to the advantage of a foreign power the idealism, the inexperience, and the craving to join, which is so characteristic of our college youth.

Behind a veil of a multitude of high-sounding slogans, one is conscious of a determined effort to disaffect our youth and to turn them against religion, the American home, against the college authorities, and against the American Government itself.

It is indeed a training school in lawlessness.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities is only saying the same things that we have been saying for years.

At the head of those colleges where un-American activities prevail we would place Columbia University, where Prof. John Dewey has long been a dominating factor.

Close behind Columbia University as incubators for communism and other un-American activities are Harvard University, the University of Chicago and the University of North Carolina.

The people of this country are becoming "fed-up" with the promotion for un-American doctrines by crack-brained professors who draw salaries from public funds.

The House committee made its investigation and should now recommend legislation to put an end to the activities which they condemn.

National Income

After showing a seasonal decline from a record high peak of \$18,020,000,000 last November to \$16,240,000,000 in February, the national income produced in the United States rose to \$16,861,000,000 in March, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The national income in March was 50.4 per cent larger than in the corresponding month last year when it amounted to \$11,211,000,000. The total for the first quarter was \$49,900,000,000 this year as against \$32,433,000,000 last year, an increase of 53.9 per cent.

It now seems probable that the income in the second quarter will be about equal to that of the first quarter. This means that the national income in the first half of this year will be so far above that of a year ago that the gain will more than offset any possible recession during the last six months. In other words, the total national income in 1947 will be the largest on record.

Upon the basis of these figures little cause for pessimism can be seen.

A large income means a large purchasing power and that people will have money for the purchase of manufactured goods.

Earl Bunting, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared recently the only person in the world who wants an American depression is "Joe Stalin, Russian high priest of totalitarianism."

The N. A. M. head said, "I don't believe with the prophets of doom that we're headed for an economic tailspin." He listed the following factors as indicating the nation was not moving toward a severe depression:

"Stocks are not rocketing into the stratosphere as in 1929;" "our banks are as liquid as they were frozen in 1929;" "we have 28 billions of currency in circulation and other billions of bank deposits—visible purchasing power to bolster the situation as prices are adjusted downward;" "we are armed with weapons not available in 1929—current and accurate market and inventory statistics by which to chart safe courses;" "we have seven billions in unemployment funds to cushion against and halt a 1929-like plunge."

The Blowing Rock Meeting

There are many indications that the attendance at the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Blowing Rock, N. C., June 19, 20 and 21 will break all records.

All rooms at Mayview Manor have been reserved but Green Park Hotel expects to open on June 15 and there are a number of small hotels and boarding houses. There are also two hotels at Boone, N. C., which is eight miles away, and an excellent hotel at Linville, N. C., about 20 miles distant.

We feel reasonably certain that all who attend the meeting will find accommodations.

During the past 12 months the North Carolina Highway Commission has been relocating and rebuilding the road from Lenoir, N. C., to Blowing Rock and, while it is not quite completed, we are informed that it will be open for travel on June 19, 20 and 21.

Those who do not wish to travel the new road can take



THREE C. I. O. BUDDIES

Thomas Richardson, Vice-President of C.I.O. Public Workers (left), Jack Kroll of C.I.O.-P.A.C. (center) and John Thornton, Chairman of C.I.O. Cost of Living Committee (right).

Route No. 90 out of Lenoir and reach Blowing Rock by an excellent county road.

Those who go to Blowing Rock by North Wilkesboro, Deep Gap and Boone will encounter no trouble.

South Carolina people can take U. S. Route No. 221 all the way from Spartanburg to Forest City, Rutherfordton, Marion and Linville Falls. At Linville Falls they can take the Parkway Drive direct into Blowing Rock.

For those who wish really beautiful scenery we suggest going to Asheville and then taking Route 19 and Route 19E through Weaverville and Burnsville to Spruce Pine. The beautiful Parkway Drive runs along the top of mountain ridges from Spruce Pine through Little Switzerland and Linville into Blowing Rock.

The government is spending many millions building the Parkway Drive from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains on the North Carolina-Tennessee line. The portion from Bent Mountain, near Roanoke, Va., through Blowing Rock to the foot of Mt. Mitchell has been completed and the finished portion includes from Spruce Pine, N. C., to Blowing Rock.

How To Identify Red-Front Organizations

F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover outlined the following test questions for identifying communist-front organizations:

1. Does the group espouse the cause of Americanism or the cause of Soviet Russia?

2. Does the organization feature as speakers known communists, sympathizers or fellow travelers?

3. Does it shift when the party line shifts?

4. Does it sponsor causes, campaigns, literature, petitions or other activities sponsored by the party or other front organizations?

5. Is it a sounding board for, or is it endorsed by communist-controlled labor unions?

6. Does its literature follow the communist line or is it printed by the communist press?

7. Does it receive consistent favorable mention in communist publications?

8. Does the organization represent itself to be non-partisan yet engage in political activities and consistently advocate causes favored by the communists?

9. Does the organization denounce American and British foreign policy while always lauding Soviet policy?

10. Does it utilize communist "double talk" by referring to Soviet dominated countries as democracies, complaining that the United States is imperialistic and constantly denouncing monopoly-capital?

11. Have outstanding public leaders openly renounced it lately?

12. In supporting liberal progressive causes, does it attract well-known honest patriotic liberals or does it denounce them?

13. Does it have a consistent record of supporting the American viewpoint over the years?

14. Does it consider matters not directly related to its avowed purposes and objectives?

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.—Excelsior Mills recently began work on part of the plant, and with new machinery being added it is expected several weeks will be required before the plant will be in full production. From 100 to 125 persons will be employed when full operation begins.

MONROE, N. C.—Monroe Fibre Mills Co., Inc., to be operated by J. E. Crowley Co. of Charlotte, is expected to be ready by mid-June to begin the manufacture of bagging, rope and other materials from waste cotton.

CARROLLTON, GA.—Mandeville Mills has announced plans for modernization of machinery throughout the mill. This marks the first major change the mills have made in many years. The replacement of old machinery with new equipment was made necessary in order to keep the cost and quality of the mills' products competitive.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Sale of the Hannah Pickett Mills of Rockingham to J. P. Stevens Co. of New York, at a reported price of \$850,000, was announced recently. The mill, which employs 600 persons, formerly was owned by Carl Robbins and operated under the name of Colonial Mills. The new owners will take over the plant July 1.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—An addition will be constructed at Crompton-Shenandoah Co., Inc., which will cost \$73,379 and will provide space for weaving women's wear fabrics.

NEWARK, N. J.—John B. Clark, president of Clark Thread Co., announced May 23 that the firm had sold its mills in Newark, covering three city blocks, and would remove all operations to Georgia. The move is the final step in a program initiated 15 years ago when the firm built a plant in Austell, Ga. Other mills were built in Pelham and Acworth, Ga., and two other plants are currently nearing completion at Thomasville and Albany, Ga.

DALLAS, TEX.—Approximately 300 looms of the Dallas Cotton Mills Co. will be transferred to the Fort Worth Cotton Mills at Fort Worth, also a unit of Horvath Mills, Inc., as part of a consolidation move. The duck weaving mill would have observed its 60th year in Dallas this fall.

GREAT FALLS, S. C.—Operatives of the cloth room of the No. 2 plant of Republic Cotton Mills, a division of J. P. Stevens & Co. of New York, have achieved what is believed to be a national record of safety by completing 19 years without a disabling accident. The Mutual Liability Insurance Co. presented the operatives with a plaque honoring their outstanding safety record.

BATESVILLE, S. C.—Plans are underway for early operation of Finewear Mfg. Co. in Batesville. Officers of the new firm are W. C. Clinkscapes, president and treasurer, H. C. Cox, secretary, and A. L. Goldsmith, vice-president. Planning for the mill was accomplished by Job J. Mills of Greenville, S. C., textile engineer.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—Riegel Textile Corp. has been licensed to stabilize rayon fabrics to the Sanforest standard and this work will be done in the new addition to the rayon finishing plant of the firm located in Ware Shoals. The new addition, which began operations in February, 1947, has the latest type equipment for the bleaching, dyeing, printing and stabilizing of rayons and rayon blends.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Machinery and supplies of the No. 1 Plant of Pee Dee Mills, Inc., which operated over 9,000 spindles and 250 looms, were sold recently for foreign export through the J. C. Pirkle Machinery Co., Inc., East Point, Ga., liquidators of textile properties and equipment. The owners maintained the properties of real estate and the machinery and supplies were sold for export to Argentina.

Southern Textile Association Convention Program Announced

Capacity registration is predicted for the 38th annual convention of the Southern Textile Association June 19-21 at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., according to James T. McAden, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The yearly gathering of textile plant operating executives from the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee will begin at 7:30 Thursday night, June 19, with a banquet in the hotel dining room sponsored by S. T. A. associate members division. A business session in the morning will start Friday's activities. Addresses will be made by John M. Caughman, president of the association and general superintendent of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. He will be followed by Arthur C. Horrocks, head of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Industrial University at Akron, Ohio, who will discuss "The Richest Man in Industry."

The annual golf tournament will begin at 1 p. m. Friday on Norwood Golf Course, Blowing Rock. Participants will enter either as mill executives or salesmen, and choose their own foursomes. Golf prizes will be presented during a second banquet Friday night, also to take place in the Mayview Manor dining room. Following each banquet entertainment will be sponsored and presented in the hotel ballroom by the associate members. Dancing will follow the show troupe's program each night.

A final business session will complete convention activities Saturday morning, June 21. Scheduled to address this meeting are Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Thurmond Chatham, chairman of the board of directors of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C. During this meeting new officers will be nominated and elected, and five places on the board of governors will be filled. The present vice-president, V. E. McDowell of Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is scheduled to replace Mr. Caughman as president, and the current board chairman, R. T. Stutts of Easley Cotton Mills, Liberty, S. C., will succeed Mr. McDowell. Successors will be chosen for Mr. Stutts as well as

Marshall Dilling of Gastonia, N. C., who announced at last year's convention that he would retire this summer as executive secretary of the Southern Textile Association.

All accommodations at Mayview Manor have been allotted by the hotel management, but several other hotels in Blowing Rock will be open to take care of overflow registration. Mayview Manor will be operated on the American plan, but those attending the convention who are registered elsewhere will be able to secure meals at Mayview.

Elliott Heads Alabama Textile Group

A. D. Elliott, vice-president of Huntsville Mfg. Co., was named chairman of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives at the annual spring meeting of the group in Auburn recently. Mr. Elliott succeeds E. R. Lehmann of the Langdale Division of West Point Mfg. Co. C. H. Moody, superintendent of Dwight Mfg. Co. at Alabama City, was elected vice-chairman and Ben H. Crawford of West Point was chosen secretary-treasurer. Members of the new executive committee are Robert Rearden of the Langdale Division of West Point Mfg. Co.; A. H. Randall, general superintendent of Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham; R. B. Horsley, Opelika; Henry Lanier, general superintendent of Cowikee Mills, Eufaula; Thomas S. Harris, general superintendent of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City; Wilson Patterson of Tallassee Mills, Tallassee; Harold Clark of Avondale Mills, Pell City; and Fred M. Lyons of Opp Cotton Mills, Opp. Approximately 250 representatives from 25 mills were in attendance. A panel discussion of slashing was led by Mr. Rearden, and Mr. Lanier led a discussion on weaving.

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SLIP-NOT BELTING CORPORATION
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Promotions, Resignations, Honors,
Transfers, Appointments, Elections,
Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

George A. Urlaub is no longer connected as associate and consultant with the Louis Hirsch Textile Machines, Inc., of New York, and pending the establishment of his new office in New York City will conduct his textile consulting and technical advisory service from his Long Island address, 209-46 110th Avenue, Queens Village 9, N. Y.

Francis S. Bruyn, president of Turner Halsey Export Corp., New York City, has been named chairman of the firm's board of directors, and N. S. W. Vanderhoef has been promoted from vice-president to president. Three new vice-presidents are Arthur Whiteside (converting division), Alexander W. Fleck (yarn division) and William Singer (colored goods). William G. Lipsey has been elected treasurer.

George D. McConnell, for the past two years with Industrial Rayon Corp. in Covington, Va., has been named assistant works manager of the tricort division of Textron, Inc., East Greenwich, R. I.

At the annual meeting of the Felt Association held in New York City last month, Arthur Sudduth of James H. Rhodes & Co., Chicago, Ill., was elected president. He succeeds L. H. Hansel, president of The Felters Co., Boston, Mass. Cornelius Hubner, president of Central Felt Co., Inc., New York, was elected vice-president of the association. Appointed members of the board of directors were J. T. Lawless of American Felt Co., Herman G. Bergland of Standard Felt Co., and Mr. Hansel. Herbert S. Blake, Jr., president of Organization Service Corp., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

J. M. Gibbons has been named deputy to Lieut.-Col. Dale R. French, present director of procurement at the Quartermaster Purchasing Office, New York.

Allen Jones, general superintendent of Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., for the last 14 years, has resigned that position to accept the position of manager of Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

Harold W. Catt has been named manager of the textiles, paper products and advertising purchasing department of B. F. Goodrich Co., succeeding Robert D. Franklin, resigned.

Carl I. Taber has joined the nylon division of the rayon department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to take charge of fabric development. He formerly was manager of fabric development for the Du Pont acetate division.

L. E. Gatlin has resigned as general superintendent of Aloe Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., to accept a similar position with National Weaving Co., Inc., Lowell, N. C. He succeeded C. C. Fisher, resigned. Sam Snoddy has succeeded Mr. Gatlin at Aloe.

W. C. Bowden, formerly superintendent of Southwestern Cotton Mills, Waco, Tex., has accepted the position of general manager of Itasca (Tex.) Yarn Mill, Inc.

George L. Williams, formerly secretary, has been named a vice-president and secretary to succeed the late Grover C. Barfield, Sr., of Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Walter S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected chairman of the Textile Advisory Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. Named to the post of secretary was Kenneth W. Marriner of Francis Willey & Co., Boston, Mass. Heading the cotton, wool and synthetics subcommittees of the T. A. C. are Edwin M. Brower of Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C., Moses Pendleton of American Woolen Mills, New York City, and Harry Price of the Celanese Corp. of America, New York City, respectively.

Frank B. Williams, vice-president of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has been appointed chairman of the committee for sale of U. S. Savings Bonds for Chambers County, Ga.

R. G. Sharpe of the standards department of the Granby Mill of Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., has been elected president of the Pacific Mills Foremen's Club. . . . Other officers are Lee Tucker of Olympia Mill, vice-president, and L. M. Allison of Richland Mill, secretary-treasurer.

Thurmond L. Ritchie, superintendent of Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co., has been elected president of the Marion Rotary Club.

J. W. Davis, manufacturers' agent of Columbus, Ga., has been appointed representative of Smith Textile Apron Co., Gastonia, N. C., in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Odell Godfrey has been named purchasing agent for all mills of the Fifth Operating Corp. of New York. M. T. McDearmid, general manager of all mills comprising the corporation, will supervise purchases.

Belton C. Plowden of Griffin, Ga., manufacturers' sales agent, has been appointed agent for Walker Mfg. Co., Philadelphia,

Pa., manufacturer of flat steel heddles, frames and reeds. He will cover Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and western Tennessee.

Dr. Alex F. Robertson has joined the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.

George E. Motz has been appointed sales representative for the Industrial Division of Nopco Chemical Co., Harrison, N. J., to cover Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, western Tennessee and Arkansas.

H. W. Rogers, engineer of the paper and textile division of the apparatus department of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., has been advanced to engineering consultant in the division with special assigned duties. G. W. Knapp, formerly engineer of the rubber and printing division, was named to succeed Mr. Rogers, while C. E. Miller, engineer in the rubber and printing division, was named to succeed Mr. Knapp.

Laurence G. Meads has been elected chairman of the textile colors division of Interchemical Corp., Fair Lawn, N. J. In addition to his duties with the division, Mr. Meads will devote a substantial part of his time to Interchemical's activities in the field of consumer products. Norman S. Cassel, formerly vice-president and technical director, will be responsible for the general management of the division. William B. DePass, formerly manager of the Southern district, has been appointed sales manager of Aridye pigment colors and clears. Fred Baumann is in charge of sales of Interchem dyes.

William H. Grier, since 1936 general superintendent of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Co., has been promoted to vice-president and general manager of the firm to succeed the late Walter T. Jenkins. J. J. Adams, divisional superintendent of the grey, bleaching and white departments, has been elevated to Mr. Grier's former position.

M. J. Adams has been appointed general sales manager of Textron, Inc., and Lowell R. Buckner and Frank H. Bise have been named assistant general sales managers. Mr. Adams, who succeeds James A. King, has been regional sales manager at Atlanta, Ga., for the Southeast. . . . John A. McCarthy, who for the past four years has been Textron sales manager for the metropolitan area, has resigned. . . . Re-elected Textron directors are Charles H. Dyson, Eliot Farley, Harold B. Hoskins, Constantine Hutchins,

Houghton Wool Tops

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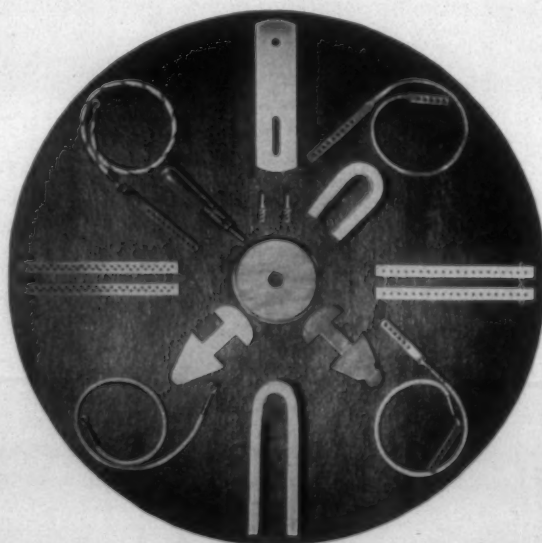
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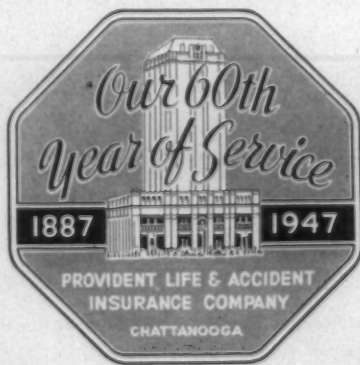
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Eugene A. Klingman, Robert Leeson, Royal Little, Marshall Rawle, James J. Sullivan, Rupert C. Thompson, Jr., and J. Linzee Weld.

Kenneth H. Klipstein has been appointed assistant general manager in charge of the development of Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., and V. E. Atkins has been named manager of manufacturing. Ames B. Hettrick, formerly an assistant manager of the pigment department, has been named assistant manager of manufacturing, and L. M. Phelps will assume the post of the Bound Brook plant production manager, formerly held by Mr. Atkins. F. W. Zipf has been named assistant to the manager of production.

Dr. Charles A. Thomas, vice-president and technical director of Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been elected executive vice-president of the firm, and Felix N. Williams, vice-president and general manager of the firm's plastics division, was elected to the board of directors. . . . Five additional vice-presidents elected to the board are Josiah B. Rutter of Everett, Mass., general manager of the company's Merrimac Division; Dr. C. A. Hochwalt of Dayton, Ohio, director of the Central Research Department; William W. Schneider of St. Louis, secretary of the company; Daniel M. Sheehan of St. Louis, comptroller; and C. A. Wolfe of St. Louis, director of purchases and traffic. . . . Another change at Monsanto has been the appointment of

Arthur L. Gardner, production manager of the Merrimac Division, as assistant to the division general manager.

OBITUARY

Edward W. Stifel, chairman of the board of J. L. Stifel & Sons, Inc., controllers of D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C., died recently in Wheeling, W. Va. He formerly was president of the firm. He is survived by two daughters and a son.

Walter T. Jenkins, 52, general manager and vice-president of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Co., was fatally injured in an automobile wreck May 17. A graduate of the University of Georgia and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Jenkins formerly was plant manager of the bleachery of Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

Thomas F. Hanney, a director of Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J., died May 20. Associated with Sipp-Eastwood for 40 years, Mr. Hanney was formerly president of the Warp Twisting-In Co. and vice-president of Sipp-Eastwood.

Elmer L. Bowen, 69, retired general manager of Appleton Mfg. Co., Anderson, S. C., died May 18. He served as general manager of the Appleton plant for 20 years. Surviving him are his wife, a son and two daughters.

For Industry's Use EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Interchemical Announces Improved Line Of Dyes

For dyeing acetate rayon and nylon, Interchemical Corp., Textile Colors Division, Fair Lawn, N. J., has announced the development of an improved line of acetate dyes, known as Interchem Acetate Dyes. Because they are colloidized during manufacture, Interchem Acetate Dyes paste quickly and thoroughly in warm water, with no undispersed particles. As a result, dye specks and redyes are minimized. Interchem Acetate Dyes can be employed for producing either self or compound shades on boxes or on jigs. The fastness properties of Interchem Acetate Dyes are similar to those of their prototypes. Dyes in this line now available include Interchem Acetate Blue B, Interchem Acetate Orange GL, Interchem Acetate Orange 4R, Interchem Acetate Red RN, Interchem Acetate Rubine 3B, Interchem Acetate Bordeaux B, Interchem Acetate Scarlet B, and Interchem Acetate Yellow G. Additional colors in this improved

line of acetate dyes will be available in the near future.

Monsanto Test Of Resloom Described As Successful

Completion of the first broadscale field test to determine how Resloomed wool flannel withstands soap-and-water laundering was followed recently by Monsanto Chemical Co.'s announcement that not one of 960 shirts showed enough shrinkage to be apparent to the 320 Springfield, Mass., policemen who wore them four months and saw to it they were washed an average of once a week. Describing the field test as "completely and uniformly successful," Dr. Donald H. Powers, director of Monsanto's Textile Chemicals Department, said it offered convincing proof that the application of Resloom to all-wool flannel for shrinkage control is now ready for volume commercial use.

Employed in the field test were shirts produced by McGregor Sportswear of New York, the shirting being

a product of the Ware Woolen Co. of Ware, Mass. Monsanto Resloom, a melamine type resin, was applied at the Ware mill selling Parker Wilder & Co., New York City. The same material, untreated, would have shrunk about 40 per cent after being washed in soap and water, according to Dr. Powers. As a matter of practical fact, he explained, the shirts tested at Springfield probably showed a shrinkage of about two per cent—enough to record on measuring instruments, but not enough to be noticeable to the wearer.

German Textile Machine To Be Shown June 16-30

A German textile machine of special interest to American tire manufacturers and yarn processors will be exhibited at the textile research department of the American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa., June 16-30, John C. Green, director, Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, announced recently. The machine, called a Barmag Two-For-One Twister after the well-known principle of putting two turns instead of one into yarn for every revolution of the spindle, is the first textile machine to be brought to this country as a result of the investigation of German technology by American exports under the sponsorship of the O. T. S. technical industrial intelligence division.

The particular machine to be displayed at Marcus Hook is a full scale experimental model. Representatives of seven major textile firms recently gave the machine a preliminary examination at the National Bureau of Standards. They decided it was of sufficient interest to merit extensive testing and display to all interested textile processors. The investigators who found the machines report that in Germany it is used extensively to make rayon yarn cord for German tires. But "there is no evidence that its operation would be anything but satisfactory with yarns made from other fibers," according to Dr. William D. Appel, chief of the textile section of the National Bureau of Standards.

Three New Textile Books Released By Publishers

Textile Book Publishers, Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City, recently released its Spring list of publications, featuring three new books and

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a fifth, revised edition of another. The new books are *Textile Chemical Specialty Guide* (406 pages, size six by nine inches), edited by Herbert R. Mauersberger; *Yarn and Cloth Calculations* (208 pages, illustrated, 8½ by 5¼ inches) by Lloyd H. Jackson, M. S.; *Principles of Textile Converting* (185 pages, illustrated, size 8½ by 5½ inches) by Irving Teplitz of Richard Finishing Co., Inc. *Textile Fibers*, throughout its first four editions, considered the best book of its kind in world literature, is offered in a revised, up-to-date fifth edition, edited by Herbert R. Mauersberger. The fifth edition of this popular textile book contains 1,133 pages, 351 illustrations, 333 tables and is six by 9¼ inches in size. Textile Book Publishers, Inc., also buy and sell old, rare and out-of-print textile books.

Calco Bulletin Studies Wool Dyeing, Crocking

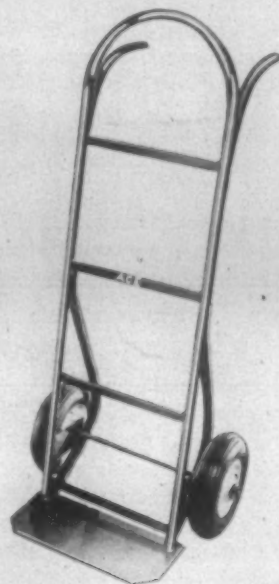
Studies on Wool Dyeing: Crocking, Calco technical bulletin No. 780, recently was made available to the industry by the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Bound

Brook, N. J. Prepared by Henry E. Millson, Willard H. Watkins and George L. Royer, the bulletin has been presented at a number of sectional meetings of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Topics covered include General Techniques, Influence of Method of Application, Influence of the Choice of Dyes, Direct Colors and Influence of Preparation.

New 'Ace' Hand Trucks Made By Florida Firm

A new line of hand trucks, to be marketed under the trademark "Ace" and featuring a "thrust-absorber" principle, has been announced by The Ace Co., Ocala, Fla. By this design, the thrust from the load is carried directly from the nose plate to the frame and not through a welded joint. There also is a guarantee against defective material and workmanship, made possible by the use of 16 gauge, one-inch O. D. "furniture grade" steel tubing in the manufacture of the trucks. The line includes 19 different models varying in size and capacity. The illustration herewith shows the Model 23-10,

a type especially designed for handling of crates, boxes, bottle cases, etc. Equipped with ten-inch by 2.75-inch semi-pneumatic wheels, it has a ca-



capacity of 730 pounds, is 51 inches high and weighs 40 pounds, supplied with either flat or concave crossbars.

Publishing Firm Offers Valuable German Reports

By arrangement with the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Mapleton House, publishers, 5415 17th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., are now offering a number of formerly secret reports giving valuable details on the technical progress and development in the German textile industry. Offered for the industry's information are (1) *Textile Machinery*, a volume containing 14 reports, complete in themselves, and available separately; (2) *German Cotton, Rayon and Silk Industries*; (3) *German Rayon and Staple Fibre Industry*; (4) *Textile Auxiliary Products*, and (5) *Study of Wool Substitute Fabrics*.

New Lube Service Cart Developed By Gray Co.

A new industrial lubricating unit for plant-wide use has been announced by the Industrial Division of Gray Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. The Graco Lube Service Cart is reported to be a complete lubrication department on wheels, which needs no air or electric connections. It carries a generous supply of three different lubricants, two

RUN RITES ELIMINATE SHEAVE DUSTING!

You'll find no dusting on fabric with RunRite Plastic Sheaves because RunRites are automatically spaced to prevent one sheave rubbing another. Their smooth, perfectly balanced strap surface guarantees longer life for harness straps. Once installed, RunRites need no further attention for a long life of perfect service.

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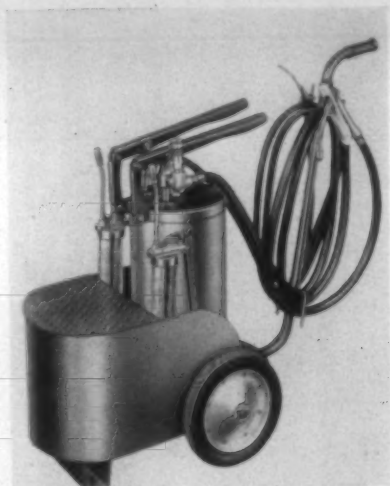
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greases and one oil, and eliminates frequent trips to the oil storage room. This specially designed, one-man operated, portable unit makes systematic, multi-bearing lubrication practical and profitable. Lightweight, sturdy, compact cart mounted on two semi-pneumatic tires. Maneuvering easily between closely placed machines, the Lube Service Cart speeds up production schedules by reducing lubrication time.

Two one-pound lever guns and one



$\frac{1}{2}$ pint pistol oiler are included. Pressure lube pump has built-in gun loader for hand guns. Lube and oil compartments are easily filled without removing pumps. The front section of the red-enameled cart incorporates a large tool box, with hinged lid, which also serves as a platform step for the operator to reach high bearings. For additional information about the Graco Lube Cart, or other industrial lubricating and maintenance equipment, write Gray Co., Inc., Industrial Division, Graco Square, Minneapolis 13, Minn.

Universal Winding Aims For Greater Production

A \$1,000,000 expansion program that got underway 18 months ago at Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I., is now nearing completion. Greater productivity, aimed at effectively supplying the company's share of world-wide demand for textile winding machinery, is the goal. The addition of \$500,000 worth of new machinery and more efficient use of machinery on hand by arranging it in a production flow pattern, utilizing every foot of floor space and establishing departments in relation to production proce-

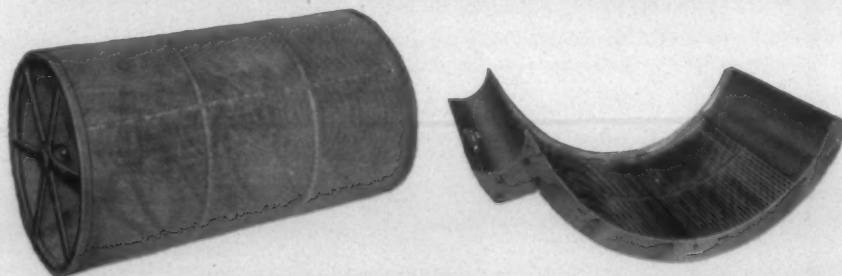
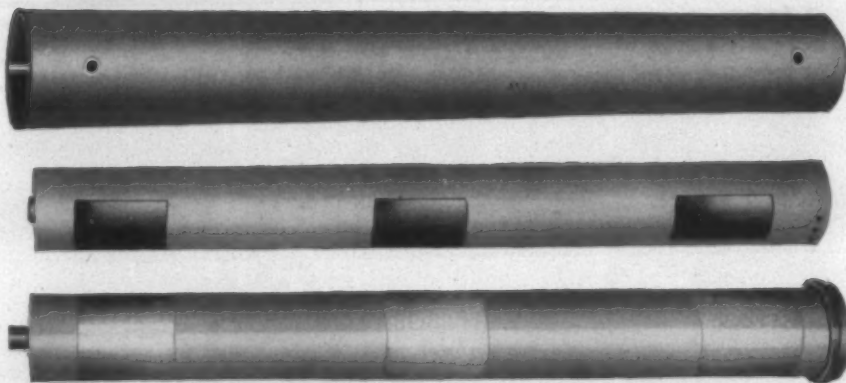
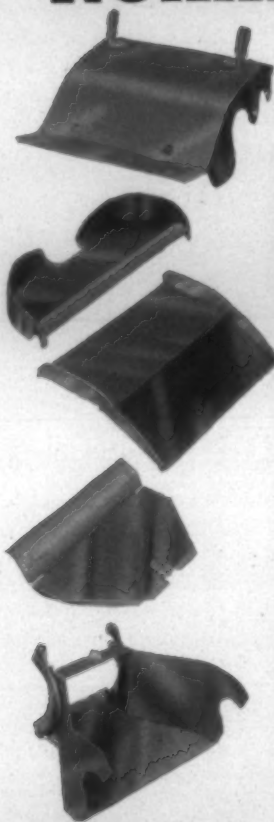
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GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

ture, are expected to control costs and assure Universal an advantage in the competitive field. A big factor in lifting production is utilization of a foundry building that had not been used to any extent by the company since 1932. The height of the structure permitted construction of a second floor and as a result, factory floor space was increased by more than 100,000 square feet.

New Low-Groove Shuttle Proving Value In Mills

A low-groove shuttle, which has proved its value in a number of mills but is as yet unknown to the entire industry, is a recent development of W. E. Burcham and G. R. Hall of Elkin, N. C., who devised the product while employed as supervisors in the weave room of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin. Listed among the important features of the shuttle are its ability to eliminate jerk-ins and smuts and rolled filling. Mr. Burcham and Mr. Hall conceived and developed the shuttle from their experience in weaving and fixing, which totals, in aggregate, more than 60 years work with a wide variety of looms.

Georgia-Alabama Supply Co. Constructing New Home

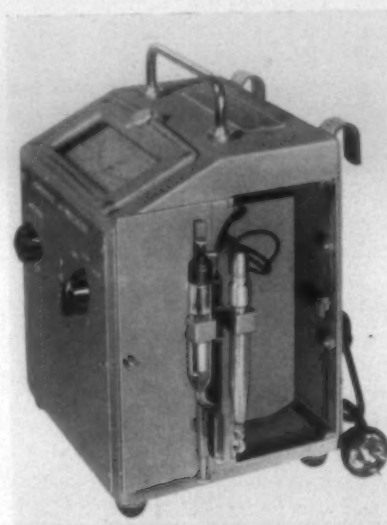
The Georgia-Alabama Supply Co., West Point, Ga., dealers in industrial supplies, have started initial construction work on a new one-story warehouse building to be 91 by 267 feet, with provisions for extending the length to approximately 340 feet. The company, organized Nov. 1, 1946, has been operating in the West Point Foundry building and will move the entire facilities to the new plant upon completion. L. R. Tillery is president and treasurer of the firm, R. F. Cook, vice-president, and L. R. Tillery, Jr., secretary.

Direct Reading pH Meter Offered By Cambridge Co.

Cambridge Instrument Co., 3110 Grand Central Terminal, New York City, announce the industrial model, portable direct-reading pH meter. In addition to the usual bench or table applications in measuring the acidity and alkalinity of small samples, this new meter can also be used as a production instrument for continuous indication directly on processing operations

—with the meter suspended over a vat or tank, mounted on a wall, or hung from a rack. Overall accuracy is said to be .10 pH, range 0 to 14 pH. Batteries are eliminated; operation is from any 110-volt, 50 or 60-cycle A. C. outlet.

The large, clear scale is set at an angle at the top of the case so pH values can be read at a glance. Only two sim-



ple operating adjustments are required for standardization. Extremely high stability has been attained through improved galvanometer and electronic circuit design; recalibration will seldom be required oftener than once a week.

Compact, and weighing only ten pounds, the instrument is conveniently portable. The electrode assembly is integral with the meter and is protected from accidental damage by mounting on the inner side of the door of a compartment in the case. The glass electrode is completely shielded and can be used directly in grounded solutions. Compensation is automatic for variations in solution temperature from 0° to 100° C. and for changes in room temperature.

Used Textile Machinery Handled By New Firm

A new concern to negotiate the sale of used textile machinery and equipment, between the mills themselves or with the firm representing them in the transaction, has been established in Charlotte, N. C. Herndon Machinery Co., located at 117 East Third Street in Charlotte, lists the advantages of exchanging machinery and equipment on this basis as follows: (1) one mill man is dealing with another mill man

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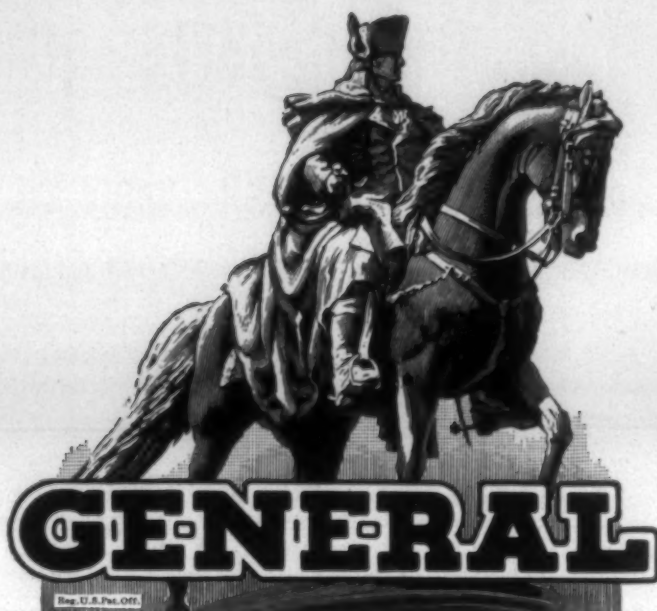
—they understand each other's problems because both are manufacturers; (2) neither party is kept in the dark about price and mark-up; (3) both know machinery and what its possibilities are; and (4) the buying mill can see the machinery in operation or will know definitely how long it has been since the machinery was in operation. Marion E. Herndon, Jr., head of the firm, is a graduate of North Carolina State College, receiving a B.S. degree in textile manufacture, and was for several years connected with Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C., as cost department manager.

Nelson Product Aid To Sprinkler Installation

Listing by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, of a new high speed, low cost stud welding method for the installation of sprinkler systems is of special significance in the light of current efforts to reduce fire hazards and insurance costs in textile plants. This listing applies to new and existing steel frame structures and follows exhaustive tests in which hanger connectors installed by the Nelson stud welding gun proved six to nine times as strong as the minimum acceptable strength under the Underwriters' standards.

Until now, sprinkler installation in existing buildings has been one of the construction industry's knottiest and most expensive problems. Interior finishes were damaged extensively by the necessity of chipping out large openings to accommodate beam clamps and other cumbersome conventional hanger connectors. With the introduction of automatic stud welding, not only have the basic hanger costs been reduced, but the building owner is assured that an absolute minimum of damage will occur to his building. A small hole, just large enough to permit insertion of the Nelson stud and ferrule at the exact point where the hanger connector is required is the only drilling or chipping necessary.

A number of other time and cost-saving connectors, developed by the Nelson Stud Welding Corp., Lorain, Ohio, pioneers in this field, have already found widespread acceptance in the construction industry. They include blind fasteners for application of corrugated asbestos and other roofing and siding, all types of insulation, electrical systems, and metal lath.



High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

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Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va., and Connellsville Coke from Pennsylvania.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.



Genuine Third Vein Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.



High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Vgn. Ry.



Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wise coal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

CHARMCO

Unexcelled Steaming Coal from the Fire Creek Seam in Greenbrier County, W. Va., originating on the N.F.&G.R.R.

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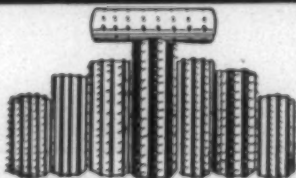
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Britain's Textile Industry Makes News

Great Britain is once again making news in the textile industry and currently featured, according to a report from British Information Services, is a British waterproof fabric that breathes—Ventile; a new rayon agreement described as making industrial history in Manchester; and a new effective mothkiller. A scheme, which has been drawn up by the Lancashire cotton industry, will ensure that every piece of Ventile that comes on the market conforms to the same high standards. A Ventile Fabrics Association of Great Britain has been formed which covers every process from spinning to converting and making up. Any firm that is a member of the British Cotton Industry Research Association can join the V. F. A. and manufacture Ventile, provided it is capable of meeting the specifications—and does so. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will act as the neutral testing house. This private form of control, which is unique in Britain's cotton industry, is already proving very successful. Sixty-three firms in the productive branch of the industry have so

far joined together, with 87 merchant converters and 83 garment makers. In order further to safeguard the interests of the ordinary customer, the name Ventile can be applied only to fabrics bearing the registered Ventile trademark.

Ventile was developed at the Shirley Institute (headquarters of British textile research) and was used extensively by the armed forces during the war. The fabric's outstanding feature is that it not only gives protection against water, wind and cold, but allows passage of air and water vapor outwards. Moreover, while ordinary rainproof cloth exposed to three inches of rain would allow water to penetrate in ten minutes, Ventile cloth, when exposed to conditions corresponding to nine inches of rain for 30 minutes, allowed no water at all to penetrate. These results have been achieved by working accurately to specification at every stage of manufacture, and the final result is due equally to the spinning, close weave and partial proofing. In the finer range, yarns soft and twisted are given a close Oxford weave to produce a light fabric with minute interstices that close as the cotton swells when wet. Proofing does not gloss the gaps, and the cloth can therefore "breathe." Ventile can be made in various weights, the lightest weighing $4\frac{1}{4}$ ounces the square yard. It can be washed or dry-cleaned without its properties being effected.

Heavy overseas demand is expected for Ventile, above all from those territories where rainfall is heavy. The trademark has already been registered in 14 countries and application has been made in 11 others. The United States is not one of these, and an alternative trademark is being applied for here. The U. S. received information about Ventile under reverse lend lease, but it is stated that American samples tested in Manchester have not been equal in construction or performance to the British product. This is more especially the case in the lighter types of cloth, and it is understood that the difficulty lies in the spinning. It was stated in Manchester that no other country has either the machinery or skill to produce the lightest weights of the fabric being manufactured in Britain.

An important textile agreement which has been described as "making industrial history in Manchester" was concluded in mid-April between two United Kingdom firms. The agreement covers the Nelson process for continuous spinning of viscose rayon. It will make the Nelson process available for manufacture and sale in Europe (except the U. S. S. R.), India, China, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestine and Turkey. The

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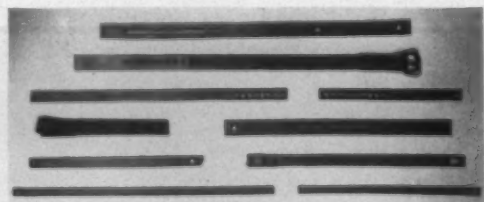
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main significance of the Nelson process is that it is the first of its kind to be developed in Britain. (Hitherto the United States has held the lead in the field of viscose yarn production, although a British firm — Courtaulds — have bought the patent rights of the American process.) The agreement is therefore confidently expected to increase considerably Britain's power to export rayon yarn and fabrics.

The two firms which concluded the agreement were Dobson & Barlow, textiles machinery makers, and Lustrafil, Ltd. Sir Amos Nelson, chairman of Lustrafil, disclosed that his firm was carrying out large-scale trials with the Nelson process as far back as 1936. By 1939, 75 per cent of the Lustrafil plant had been converted to continuous spinning. The re-equipment program was stopped by the war, but has since been revived. In comparison with the American process, Mr. Douglas, managing director of Dobson & Barlow, claimed that the Nelson method, by which rayon yarn is spun, washed, dried and wound as a single thread in one continuous sequence of operations, is simpler and less costly. The rayon produced was suitable for all trade requirements, and the improved uniformity of physical properties and time reduction attributed to the American process were equally attributable to the Nelson process. A feature of the yarn produced was, he said, its freedom from kinks and waves. Conducted tests on hundreds of warps had shown a really substantial reduction in breakages. Labor requirements for conversion of viscose to the finished yarn were not greater in cost than spinning labor. Output per spindle was higher, and operating costs were lower. The inventor of the Nelson process is Sydney Warren Barker of Colne, Eng. He has been a chemist with Lustrafil since he took his degree at Manchester University in the early 1920s.

The most effective mothkiller ever produced in England recently was shown at the Chemical Section of the British Industries Fair. It is a new British product combining the virtues of DDT and Gammexane, and leaving no stain or trace on the most delicate fabric. It is believed to be unique in that it kills moths in all stages of growth, from larva to adult. Destruction occurs within three days. It has a great penetrative power, and can reach the insect or its grub in the most inaccessible crevices. First investigations by the manufacturers, Fubex, Ltd., suggest that the preparation has no equivalent in any other country of the world.

A. F. of L. Loses Election In Charlotte Plant

The National Labor Relations Board recently conducted a bargaining election at the Precision Gear & Machine Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., with the results showing 14 votes for the American Federation of Labor, and 29 against the union. H. Frohman, president of the firm, stated that the union was defeated in a previous election.

Mill Consumption Of Cotton In 1946 Sets Mark

Domestic mill consumption of cotton hit a new peacetime high in 1946, averaging slightly under 34 pounds per capita, according to a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. United States mills used 9,800,000 bales of cotton during calendar 1946, a rate five per cent increase above 1945, and 23 per cent above the 1939 rate. For 1947 the B. A. E. report states: "These factors are not likely to have as much effect in 1947. Inventories were rebuilt in 1946 and consumer expenditures shifted to other items,

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particularly durable goods. However, since 1946 supplies were not adequate for the demand, consumers this year might buy the equivalent of the 1946 per capita rate."

A recent estimate of the Department of Agriculture places the world's 1946-47 cotton production at approximately 21,500,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), compared with an earlier estimate of 22,050,000 bales, and a crop of 20,650,000 bales the year before. The pre-war (1935-36 to 1939-40) average was 31,000,000 bales. The department's office of foreign agricultural relations reports the current world

cotton crop did not reach earlier expectations, largely as the result of unfavorable weather in the United States and in the southern hemisphere.

In New York the New York Cotton Exchange announced revisions and additions to exchange rules tightening restrictions on trading in cotton futures, to be effective June 2. The schedule of margins on speculative customer accounts has been amended affecting futures selling above 30 cents a pound. Under the amended schedule the margin will be \$20 a bale from 20.01 to 33 cents a pound, and \$5 a bale additional in each price range of three cents above that level. Additional amendments cover the status of straddles, the buying and selling of futures in different months or markets, and interpretation of trade accounts which are exempt from initial margin requirements. The new rules were announced following several months of discussions and exchange meetings of new rules to curb speculative abuses in cotton trading.

Quartermaster To Push Research On Textiles

The Quartermaster General recently completed 93 textile, clothing and equipage research contracts with "outside" private and public laboratories, it was revealed by Brig.-Gen. W. M. Middleswart, chief of the Quartermaster Planning Division. He said an estimated \$2,500,000 would be spent in fiscal 1948, beginning July 1 this year, for research and development in the fields of subsistence, clothing and equipage, and general supplies. This figure represents one-third of one per cent of the entire Q. M. budget. Specific research projects stressed by the Q. M. include the development of a lighter-weight shoulder pack for airborne troops, to make fabrics shrink-resistant, and to reduce wear resistance by ten per cent.

It was further revealed that during the war savings of approximately \$1,500,000 per month resulted from the development of a shrinkproof wool sock. "We think we can apply this not only to knitted goods, but to all textiles, be it an overcoat, a uniform or underwear, and that its use will save a tremendous amount of money," he said, adding, "we are doing other work along similar lines in dyeing and finishings and fire resistance of textiles. Altogether we have 309 projects in the Quartermaster Corps." Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., he reported, is working on a raincoat fabric which not only would keep the rain off, but also would permit body vapors to escape.

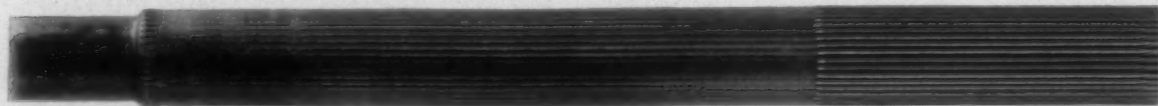


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Loom Shuttle One Of Industry's Fastest Devices

Springing to over 30 miles an hour in one-thirtieth of a second, within ten inches of space, from a dead stop, the loom shuttle now rates as one of the fastest controlled-speed devices in any industry. This is revealed in loom speed studies by America's two largest manufacturers of weaving machinery, both in Massachusetts, according to a report by the Cotton Mills Information Service. Cotton mills weave millions of yards of cloth each year on looms with shuttles zipping back and forth three or four times every second, for hours on end.

Depending on the type of cloth being woven, looms operate at speeds from 150 to 230 picks a minute and higher. At the higher speeds, the shuttle flies faster than the eye can travel, but operators point out that in every split fraction of a second the loom is in action, all parts of the intricate machine are under automatic control. As extraordinary as the pick-up speed of the shuttle is the fact that it is braked to a complete stop at the end of each trip across the loom.

Another remarkable feature of the shuttle's action is the reloading process, now routine in many mills. At regular intervals in its back and forth movement it must be filled with a new bobbin. A three-in-one operation. The empty bobbin is removed, the new one inserted and the yarn threaded through the shuttle, all in a tiny part of one second so that the shuttle never "misses a beat" during its rapid fire action. The Cotton Mills Information Service reports that old looms are being replaced in large numbers by faster models as a phase of the industry's \$100,000,000 a year post-war modernization program. Through use of higher speed looms and other types of improved equipment, they seek greater efficiency in production to help meet the nation's demand for textile products and at the same time maintain mill pay rates, which advanced more than almost any other industry during the war years.

Seidel Heads A. S. A. Advisory Committee

Robert A. Seidel, vice-president and comptroller of W. T. Grant Co., was elected chairman of the advisory committee on ultimate consumer goods of the American Standards Association at its spring meeting in New York recently. Mr. Seidel succeeded Irwin D. Wolf, vice-president, Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., Pittsburgh, as head of the correlating committee which supervises A. S. A. work in the consumer goods field. Dr. Faith M. Williams, director, staff on foreign labor conditions, U. S. Department of Labor, was elected vice-chairman of the A. C. U. C. G., succeeding Dr. Dorothy Houghton of Teachers College, Columbia University.

The A. C. U. C. G. at the same time elected to its executive committee Dr. Anna M. Dooley, supervisor of home economics of the American Home Economics Association; Dr. Jules Labarthe, Jr., senior industrial fellow, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., representing the National Retail Dry Goods Association; Leonard S. Little, manager of the textile service section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., representing the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, New York City; E. M. Edgerton, director of the technical control department, Pacific Mills, representing the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, New York City, was re-elected to the committee.

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Army-Navy To Stockpile Military Textiles

The textile industry was informed recently that the armed services are planning to set up strategic stockpiles of military textiles for use in any future emergency. At the first meeting of the newly formed Textile Industry Advisory Committee of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, the group was asked to contribute at future meetings whatever information is needed to lay the blueprints for building reserves of military fabrics, and for plant potentialities for military production. The over-all committee was divided into sub-groups covering synthetics, wool and cotton and are expected to begin meeting this month.

Members of the various sub-committees are as follows: Synthetics: Lyman B. Frieze, Duplan Co.; Frank Griffin,

American Viscose Corp.; H. W. Hilgert, Dundee Mills; Harold Boeschstein, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Co.; W. Malcomb Brady, Burlington Mills; B. M. May, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; and Harry Price, Celanese Co., Inc. Wool: George L. Anderson, Adams & Leland, Inc.; Moses Pendleton, American Woolen Mills; Arthur Besse, National Association of Wool Manufacturers; W. F. Rich, Woolrich Woolen Mills; C. J. Fawcett, National Wool Marketing Corp.; Howard Vaughn, California Wool Growers Association; Col. C. H. F. Johnson, Botany Mills; Herbert J. Webb, Chas. J. Webb & Son, Inc.; K. W. Mariner, Francis Willey & Co.; Ray Willoughby, Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association; J. H. Nichols, Jr., Nichols & Co.; and J. B. Wilson, Wyoming Wool Growers Association. Cotton: W. D. Anderson, Bibb Mfg. Co.; D. W. Brooks, Atlanta; J. G. Boswell, J. G. Boswell Co.; Edwin M. Brower, Hope Mills; Douglas Brooks, Memphis; Lamar Fleming, Anderson, Clayton Co.; Percy S. Howe, American Thread Co.; Louis J. Ivey, El Paso; Robert Stevens, J. P. Stevens & Co.; Clarence Miller, Texas Textile Mills; Donald Tansill, Pepperell Mfg. Co.; Walter S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills; Joseph Walker, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, Cotton-Textile Institute; Horace G. Woodbury, Wamsutta Cotton Mills.

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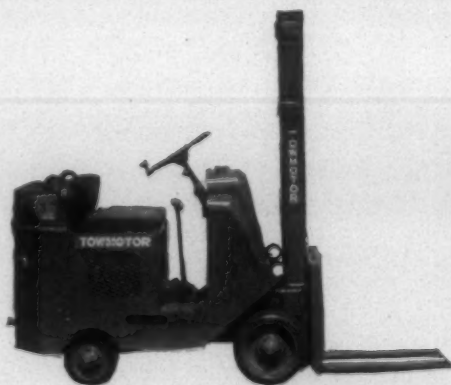
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Lack Of Egyptian Cotton Threatens Shutdowns

Cotton mills specializing in thread and certain types of fine goods are faced with shutdowns unless immediate action is taken to increase the quota on imports of Egyptian extra long staple length cotton, according to a statement issued May 25 by the Cotton-Textile Institute. It was evident early this year that mills would begin to be crippled in the second quarter by a shortage of needed grades of Egyptian cotton, according to the statement, and an appeal to increase the quota by 58,700 bales was made to the U. S. Tariff Commission by the institute early in February. It was stated at that time that the increase sought would just meet the requirements of mills up to Sept. 21 when the new quota year begins.

The quota limiting imports of long staple cotton was established in 1939. Since that time, however, conditions in both the raw cotton trade and cotton textile industry have undergone a complete transformation. During the war period, American production of this type of cotton reached a peak of 172,726 bales in the 1942-1943 season but in the 1945-1946 season dropped to 23,068 bales. Production



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during the current season has been negligible and close to the zero point. The institute points out that mill men feel aggrieved over their inability to obtain adequate quantities of this type cotton which in no way competes with American cotton. On the contrary, goods made of this type cotton add prestige to the whole range of cotton goods because it makes possible the manufacture of very fine items which otherwise would be unobtainable. Tread and fine cotton goods mills for the most part use Egyptian, Sudan and Peruvian cotton in staple lengths of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch and longer.

In its brief to the Tariff Commission, the institute pointed out that failure to increase the quota would not only curtail mill operations but would result in a diversion to nylon and rayons. It was also pointed out that inability on the part of American mills to make these goods because of lack of raw material would accelerate imports of foreign-made goods which are already entering the country in increasing quantities. The higher qualities of thread have never been manufactured successfully from any cotton other than Egyptian, Sudan or Sea Island. Large quantities of thread made from these types of cotton are used in the manufacture of shoes and other items in which great tensile strength is required.

Statistical Report Gives Cotton Imports

The United States Tariff Commission recently made available to the industry a statistical report covering all items under consideration in current trade agreement negotiations. The commodities are arranged by tariff schedules and tariff paragraphs, except that duty-free items subject to import-excite taxes have been included in the related dutiable tariff schedules. To expedite the compilation, negligible imports from Cuba and negligible imports free of duty under special provisions of law were omitted from the report. These statistics supplement those prepared by the commission for the information of the public and of government officials in advance of the trade agreement hearings early this year before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Japan To Rebuild Rayon Industry

Allied headquarters in Tokyo recently authorized the Japanese government to permit rebuilding of the rayon industry to an annual capacity of 150,000 metric tons. The industry at present is capable of producing 18,000 metric tons of filament rayon and 58,700 metric tons of rayon staple yearly.

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Plastics Exposition Called Success

The second National Plastics Exposition held May 6-10 in the coliseum at Chicago under the auspices of the Society of the Plastics Industry has been described as a distinct triumph artistically, industrially and from a business standpoint. Included among the 142 exhibitors were material and machinery manufacturers, molders and fabricators. Although admission was limited to representatives of the industry, more than 30,000 persons were admitted during the five-day session.

Concurrently with the exposition, the society's tenth annual convention was held at the Stevens Hotel May 7-9. George H. Clark of Cincinnati, Ohio, vice-president of Formica Insulation Co., was named president of the society and will hold office for the fiscal year June, 1947, to June, 1948. Retiring President Neil O. Broderson of the Rochester (N. Y.) Button Co. succeeds George K. Scribner of Boonton (N. J.) Molding Co. as chairman of the board. Gordon Brown, one of the society's founders, was elected vice-president. He is vice-president of Bakelite Corp., New York. The new secretary is Norman Anderson, president of General Molded Products, Inc., of Des Plaines, Ill. Warren E. Hill, vice-president prolon plastics division of Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Co., Florence, Mass., was named treasurer. In addition to their elected positions, the officers will serve as directors on the Society of the Plastics Industry Board.

Members elected to the board of directors as sectional and industry division representatives follow: Sectional directors—J. H. McCready (Canadian section), Robert B. Gutsch (Pacific Coast section), W. B. Wallace (New England section). Industry division directors—Monroe L. Dinell (Fabricating), F. J. Groten (Film), F. W. McIntyre (Machinery) and N. J. Rakas (Engineering and Technical). Named directors at large were J. J. B. Fulenwider, J. E. Gould, J. D. Howie, Jr., D. S. McKenzie and Myron A. Wick.

Favor Method To Identify Rayon On Labels

An official of the Federal Trade Commission recently announced that, although no formal request has yet been made for revision of trade practice rules binding the rayon industry, the commission would "look with favor" on writing in a provision making it mandatory for rayon to be identified on labels as "viscose rayon," "acetate rayon," "cuprammonium rayon" or "nitrocellulose rayon." Rules now stipulate that such identification is not prohibited, provided the word "rayon" accompanies the qualifying word denoting process of manufacture and is just as conspicuous.

Cleaners and dyers, especially, are anxious to have the process described on labels of garments they handle, pointing out, for example, that acetate rayon requires different cleaning treatment from that applied to viscose rayon. The F. T. C. official added, however, that the commission would oppose any attempt to substitute "acetate" or "viscose" or any similar nomenclature for "rayon."

Firm To Support Six Postgraduate Fellowships

The Tennessee Eastman Corp. of Kingsport, Tenn., will support six postgraduate fellowships in chemistry, chemical engineering and textile engineering during the scholastic year 1947-48, James C. White, president, announced recently. Five Southern universities and one in the North

will share the fellowships. Details of the fellowships are as follows: \$1,200, Ph. D., chemistry, Brown University; \$1,200, Ph. D., chemistry, University of Tennessee; \$1,200, Ph. D., chemistry, University of North Carolina; \$1,200, Ph. D., chemistry, University of Virginia; \$750, M. S., chemical engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; and \$750, M. S., textile engineering, Georgia School of Technology.

"The Tennessee Eastman fellowships are designed to encourage advanced study in these fields by persons of proven scientific ability," Mr. White said. "It is our hope that those selected will find in these fellowships the way to important careers, either in fundamental research and teaching or in industry itself." Tennessee Eastman Corp., established in 1920, has become one of the major producers of cellulose ester plastics and textile fibers, acetate dyestuffs, hydroquinone and its derivatives, and many related organic chemicals. Plans of the corporation include a large expansion of facilities and personnel for basic research in chemistry and physics, and application of the results to the development of its primary products and their varied uses in industry.

Greenville May Lose Textile Exposition

Whether or not the Southern Textile Exposition, tentatively scheduled to be held in the spring of 1948 at Greenville, S. C., will actually materialize remains a moot question, for the present at least. A textile exhibitors committee met in Greenville May 7 with the executive committee of Textile Hall Corp. to discuss whether the exposition would be held there in 1948 but "no definite conclusion was reached," spokesmen for both groups said.

According to officials of the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers, members have been canvassed by letter on this matter and the consensus is that general conditions in the industry do not warrant participation in any such show in 1948. Another reason given for the lack of support is the feeling that Greenville is not the suitable place for such an exposition—lack of hotel accommodations is cited—and a larger city such as New York, Philadelphia or Boston was suggested for a later date.

Fiberglas To Push Glass Yarn Output

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. recently announced that it is halting its glass-weaving activities and will concentrate upon supplying a greater volume of fiberglas yarns to the textile industry. During the war years the concern contracted with commission weavers for the fabrication of substantial quantities of fire-resistant cloths and, since V-J Day, has been behind the production of a mounting yardage of fiberglas decorative fabrics. With the textile industry returning to normal peacetime operations, however, the concern feels that it should revert to its original purpose of serving the industry as a supplier of fiberglas textiles.

According to Owens-Corning, glass yarns can now be dyed with ordinary dyes by usual methods, the result of development of a new process whereby the yarns are coated, as they are formed, with a thin protein film of the gelatin type. This film represents only one to two per cent by weight of the finished yarn, it is said, but is sufficient to provide improved depth of color because of absorption by the film on the large surface area presented by the multi-filament yarn.

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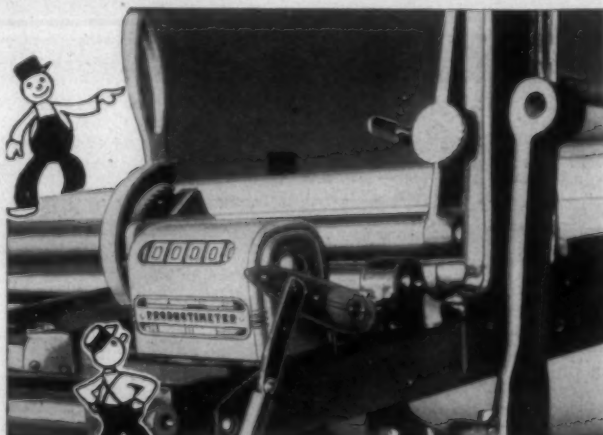
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Tufted Textile Group Elects O. R. Strain

O. R. Strain of Redwine & Strain, Dalton, Ga., was elected president of the Tufted Textile Manufacturers Association at the final session of the second annual convention of the group May 31 at Savannah, Ga. Mr. Strain succeeds Carter Pittman of Sparks-Pittman Co., Dalton, who has guided the association through the past two years since its inception. Four vice-presidents chosen were Thomas J. Brown of Georgia Textile Corp., Calhoun, Ga.; Leon Brock of Skyline Mfg. Co., Boaz, Ala.; E. J. Moench of Tennessee Tufting Co., Nashville, Tenn., and J. K. McCutchen of J. & C. Bedspread Co., Ellijay, Ga. M. H. Berry of Atlanta, Ga., was named secretary and W. K. Gladden of Bessemer City, N. C., treasurer.

Declaring that it is time for manufacturers to "stop crying and whining over situations affecting business, and get on the field and start kicking the ball around," W. D. Anderson, president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., principal speaker at the convention, decried what he called continual forecasts of coming recessions and depressions. "There are some," he told the group, "who would talk us into a depression. It is a tribute to business that it has survived, grown sounder and expanded with so little help from our government."

Growth of the association from its original membership of 22 manufacturers to 132 members in 24 states today was reviewed by Henry Ball, executive director, who added that "through joint action of tufted manufacturers through their National Trades Association, the T. T. M. A., they can cope with current and future problems which will develop and obtain desired results."

New directors elected at the meeting were R. G. McCam of Cabin Crafts, Herbert Rogers of San-Rog, Inc., Mrs. Mary Wilcox Reid of King Cotton, Inc., Phillip Bernstein of National Chenille Products, all of Dalton, Ga., and P. L. Carter of Carter Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn. They will serve with the following directors, who are members of last year's board: M. H. Berry of Berry Spread Co., Atlanta; W. K. Gladden of Carolina Chenille Co., Inc., Bessemer City, N. C.; E. J. Moench of Tennessee Tufting Co., Nashville; Frank B. McCarty of McCarty Chenille Co., Chatsworth, Ga.; Arthur N. Richman of Ann-Lee Chenilles, Dalton; Paul Shoffner of Hy-Way Arts, Calhoun, Ga., and A. B. Tenenbaum of Blue Ridge Spread Co., Dalton.

Higher Wool Duties Win In House Ballot

Ignoring administration protests that the foreign trade program will be imperiled, the United States House of Representatives on May 23 passed a bill for higher wool duties where necessary to protect the domestic industry. Passage of the measure came by 151 to 65 on a standing vote of which no record was made. The bill itself, already passed by the Senate, would continue until Dec. 31, 1948, the requirement for the government to support domestic wool prices at the level now paid. The House added a provision requiring import fees to be imposed upon shipments of foreign wool, to discourage its importation whenever the tariff commission determines that imports threaten the price-support program. These fees could range up to 50 per cent of the value of the wool and would be in addition to the regular tariff of 34 cents a clean pound.

The bill now goes back to the Senate for its acceptance

or rejection of the House changes. If the Senate rejects them, a Senate-House conference committee will have to adjust the differences. In any case, many believe, a presidential veto seems likely. Even before the import fee provision was added, President Truman had expressed opposition to continuing the support program.

Democratic Leader McCormack (Mass.) and Representative Cooley (D., N. C.) led the fight against the import fee provision, declaring it would "sabotage" the reciprocal trade program and would be "bad faith" at a time when the United States is seeking international agreement to lower trade barriers at Geneva. Cooley told the House that the import fee would "hamstring" the State Department in writing future agreements.

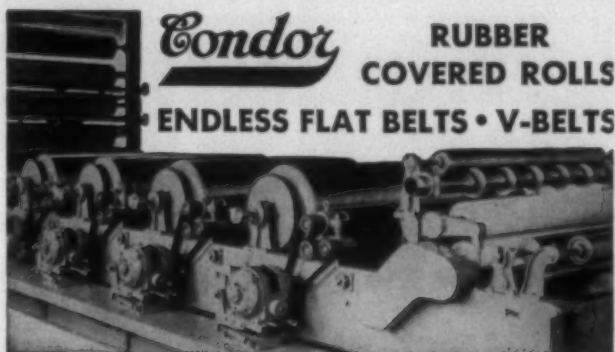
Cotton Council Analyzes Sheeting Market

The manufacture of sheets will have become the second largest domestic end use of cotton by 1950, the National Cotton Council predicted recently, even though rayons and linens are expected to offer increased competition in what long has been King Cotton's private realm. Experts of the council's market research section forecast that sheet manufacturers will use 500,000 bales of cotton in 1950, or 98 per cent of the total amount of textiles consumed during that year by this industry. Rayons and linens are expected to account for the remaining equivalent of 10,000 bales used for sheet manufacture, meaning that the use of these two fabrics for this purpose will have more than doubled since 1939.

Cotton has always held 98 per cent or more of the entire sheet market because it satisfied more of the requirements than any competing fiber or material, the council said. Rayon largely has been limited to "guest linens," where appearance is of more importance than serviceability, while the high price of linen has restricted its usage in utility sheets.

Cotton's prestige must be kept constantly before the consumer when other fibers become aggressive competitors, the council warned, with advertising and merchandising being the tools to keep cotton in the market. The cotton consumption estimate of the council was based on the assumption of conditions of moderate prosperity in 1950. The estimates were based on an assumed price of 25 cents per pound for middling $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton, with the price relationship between cotton and competing materials remaining approximately the same as those which existed about Jan. 1, 1946. No allowance was made for important new scientific discoveries or drastic innovations in merchandising which might alter the present competitive relationship of cotton and other materials.

The price of cotton will have a marked effect upon its consumption in sheet manufacture, the council pointed out, varying from an increase of six per cent if the price dropped to 12 cents per pound to a decrease of perhaps ten per cent if the price was raised to 40 cents per pound. Sheet manufacture was the third largest end use of cotton in 1939, when that industry used 420,000 bales of cotton, or 99 per cent of the total equivalent of 425,000 for the year. The reason for the dominance of cotton in this field is that it launders well, does not deteriorate quickly under washing, has excellent qualities of abrasion resistance, is comfortable, and has an appearance that has created prestige for it in sheets.



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Cotton Goods Market

Little fine goods selling in first-hand quarters is expected before July, fine goods sources in New York City's Worth Street say. They point out that June was always a slow month up until the war, and those who are excited over the present lack of business have become too used to the boom of wartime. Present business is restricted mainly to small lots of second-hand goods at regular market levels.

While speculation continues that integrated houses would begin gray selling, thus relieving the shortage of this still highly desirable item, indications were that fine gray cloth would be scarcer than ever. One large integrated firm which has been selling gray cloth, declared it would have no more lawns to offer for the remainder of the year. This company is planning to use its own cloth and may even be in the market seeking additional fabric. Integrated sources see little chance for a change away from present selling policies at this time.

It was pointed out that those who have been viewing with alarm the slow selling during this period overlook the fact that the latter part of May and the month of June are traditionally slow months. These sources point to pre-war days to verify this opinion and declare that many mills have become used to the days of easy selling during the war.

Most of the carded gray cloth market has been listless. Print cloths were in a class by themselves during the past few weeks as far as sales were concerned. While bids were being made that forced the price on spot 80x80s up a cent a yard, in sheetings, drills, twills, osnaburgs, the situation continues in direct contrast. Here business is going forward only on a scattered basis, most of it being centered in spot-nearby production.

Only exception is Class C sheetings, where interest is still displayed by buyers. Two mills are thinking of taking looms off of Class A goods, according to reports in the trade.

The wide spread of prices on some merchandise is cited as another factor in the confused position of the market. At one time, it is said, such cloths as the 40-inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard lawn, was sold from 23 to 32 cents on a contract basis. Today the pima yarn organdie, which is still very desirable, is being quoted at prices which vary as much as five cents per yard, buyers say.

A total of 9,111 million yards of cotton broad woven fabrics was produced in 1946, according to the Bureau of the Census. This was five per cent more than the output in 1945. The 1946 production is greater than in 1945 in all classes of fabrics except duck and narrow sheetings and allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics. Production of tire cord and fabrics continued to increase; the 523 million pounds produced in 1946 was 12 per cent greater than in 1945 and 40 per cent greater than in 1944.

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Cotton Yarns Market

The computation of proper differentials on carded and combed yarns, to reflect the higher operating costs mills have sustained since before the war, is a problem the industry will have to take up when the market becomes more stabilized, assert a number of leading spinners.

Conditions now, they say, are too unbalanced, especially on carded yarns, for the industry to think of revising differentials. Many numbers are now said to be priced at the levels at which they will move out, not at the levels which will bring best returns.

Combed sale yarns are now in less request for export. This is reported in connection with price concessions at which some counts above 50s lately were offered to domestic users. Previously, quantity sought for export of fine count combed yarn, it is explained, underwent reductions from week to week as foreign countries tightened up their control over dollar exchange, and in some quarters the extravagant cost of fine yarns placed this commodity in the luxury brackets. Remaining export demand, some observers report, does not suffice to sustain further the previous high rates asked for fine numbers. Export interest in carded sale yarn ceased early in May to influence domestic quotations, dealers admit.

In all departments, sale yarn quotations remain confused and neither original sources nor the market interests appear anxious to regularize the distorted differential, customers contend.

The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during April at 121.7 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 125.4 per cent during March this year, and 109.7 per cent during April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30 totaled 23,907,600, of which 21,804,590 were active at some time during the month, compared with 23,807,720 and 21,953,050 for March this year, and 23,838,434 and 21,972,784 for April a year ago.

Active spindle hours for April totaled 10,242,721,975 or an average of 428 hours per spindle in place, compared with 10,029,510,440 and 421 for March this year, and 9,133,173,246 and 383 for April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30 included: in cotton-growing states 18,122,624, of which 16,916,460 were active, compared with 18,086,552 and 17,032,970 for March this year, and 18,099,898 and 17,028,208 for April a year ago, and in New England states, 5,171,032 and 4,344,520 compared with 5,127,652 and 4,375,712, and 5,126,128 and 4,396,890.

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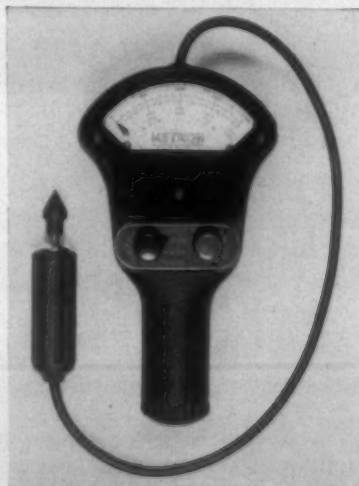
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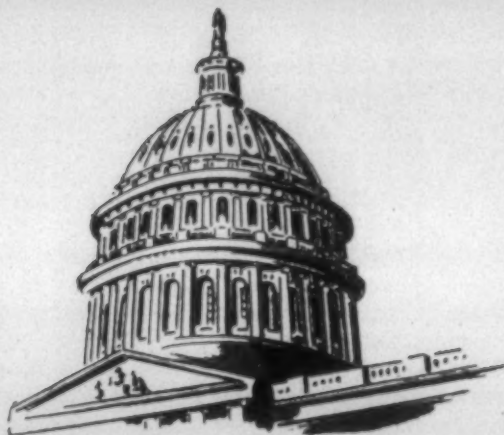
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



Some new ideas are taking root in Washington, and rugged changes are shaping up. Taxes are coming down, and with them, costs of government and spending by government. Labor unions and their leaders are being endowed with a legal responsibility they don't want, and denounce from the housetops. The harassed and long-suffering employer, for the first time in almost a generation, is in sight of some sympathetic consideration at the hands of government in his wage and labor troubles. The cycle of big spending, rising taxes, bureaucratic concentration, and roaring irresponsibility in union matters, is ending.

Rugged, revolutionary changes are in the offing in the whole field of industrial relations. Unions and their bosses are facing the same degree of regulation, and responsibility, that was loaded on industrialists under the Blue Eagle. Powers that have become abuses are being taken away—to call strikes at will, to throw millions out of work, to say who can work and who must be fired, to bludgeon the making of contracts and to break them at will, to conceal finances, and to meet rank-and-file criticism with expulsion and blacklist.

The conference of the House and Senate on the labor bill is forging a powerful new weapon against high-handed, autocratic assaults on the national economy through strikes, boycotts and labor upheaval. The bill both trims down the untrammelled power of labor bosses and puts an employer on an equal footing in dealing with his workers. For the first time in collective bargaining, the employer has what he can look upon as a bill of rights.

Presidential action on the bill remains a question mark, for the President has left Congress wholly in the dark as to what he favors in needed labor legislation. It's an even chance he will veto it, and much better than an even chance the veto will be over-ridden. He has not assumed leadership in the matter, and has left Congress to guess as to what he thinks.

House acceptance of Senate bill provisions on highly disputed points has materially increased

the prospect of the Senate overturning a veto by from one to five votes. Members of the House have loudly grumbled over what they called "softening" their bill, but Chairman Fred Hartley told them he wants a bill that will over-ride a veto rather than go down under it.

The new bill will not ban industrywide bargaining, but industrywide strikes in the future will be extremely difficult. The right to strike is hedged around with new restrictions, and the new labor board will have power to ask for injunctions and otherwise impose discipline on unions. The right to strike in the future will be subject to strict government supervision and intervention.

An absolute barrier is raised against nationwide strikes endangering health and safety. The words "public interest" in the House bill are changed to "national health and safety," as in the Senate bill, but with other language of the House provision substituted for the Senate language. The change in words is regarded as making the prohibition more specific, and susceptible to strict enforcement.

The Senate accepts the House provision, with a slight modification, imposing a prohibition on union contributions in national elections and primaries. The Senate accepts another House provision laying restrictions on union welfare and health funds. And unions henceforth must render public accountings of their finances and expenditures.

House provision for a new independent labor board has been dropped. The House accepts instead a new and completely reorganized National Labor Relations Board, with seven instead of three members, divorced from administration of the law, and with its principal employees subject to confirmation by the Senate. The new board will have nothing to do either with investigation or prosecution of cases.

Organized labor is shouting that the measure sweeps away all of "labor's rights," means "slave labor," and gives the country "totalitarian industry." Chairmen Taft and Hartley say they are

trying to give the country a constructive, balanced and comprehensive law that will stand the test of the courts and work effectively in practice.

In forecasting a Presidential veto, labor leaders may have again overshot the mark. The President says he wants to study the bill after it comes to him. He and his associates are said to feel an attempt has been made to force his hand in forecasting disapproval, and to put him on record before the country as definitely committed to a veto before the bill is finished by Congress.

What's happening is that Congress is imposing equal and joint responsibility on the parties to a wage contract. With power seized under the Wagner Act, union leaders have set up their own "governments," made the rules, imposed restrictions and boycotts, and run things without a thought of the general public. In the pay-off now, responsibility of union officials is specific and exact.

Days of "horse trading," in politics, in public affairs, in racial dissension and in various types of "front" movements, as an adjunct and stock in trade of unions, will not survive under the new federal law. A lot of professional agitators and hangers-on who have used "the labor movement" as a sounding board will find little room in the new set-up.

"If this bill fails to become a law," said one veteran House legislator, "the next step unquestionably is compulsory arbitration. This country will not go on with labor leaders boasting, as one did, of signing strike orders until overtaken with writer's cramp. The next step will be to gather around a government commission, submit facts and arguments, and have wages fixed by decree, in the manner of freight rates today."

The 40-cent minimum wage will not be raised to 65 cents this year. Even with the President asking for the raise, Congress is disposed to see how the new labor law works out. There's no support in a season of already high wages for the big increase through all brackets that would follow stepping up the minimum.

Revision of all features in the tax structure is being launched by the House Ways and Means Committee. No legislative action will be undertaken this year, and only "studies" will be made now. Next year the committee will attempt a soundly conceived and well balanced readjustment of the whole revenue code, geared to debt retirement and tax reduction. Corporate taxes will have first attention.

The new tax bill will be quickly adjusted in conference and sent to the President. A veto, if forthcoming, will probably be over-ridden by substantial majorities in both branches. The most vocal objection is coming from C. I. O., which calls the bill a "travesty on justice," and giving relief in upper brackets, "where it isn't needed."

There's little "water" left in any money supply bill on which Chairman Taber and the House Appropriations Committee have acted. Under the axe-swinging so far, an aggregate of \$2,885,093,009 has been chopped from the President's \$37.5 billion budget for next year. Bills covering about 60 per cent of proposed spending next year have passed the committee. Ultimate cut will be about \$5,500 million.

Payroll taxes for the next few years will most likely be "frozen" at one per cent. Compulsory national health insurance will not be taken up this year. A Republican bill to provide matching aid to the states for various health services may be reported out, but action this year is unlikely.

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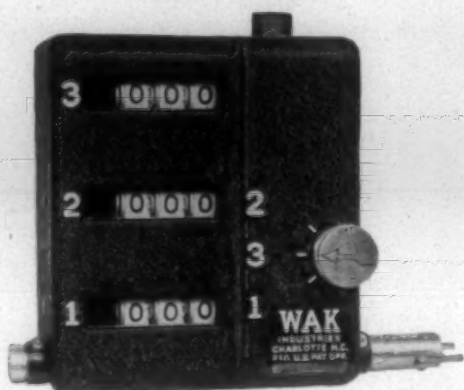
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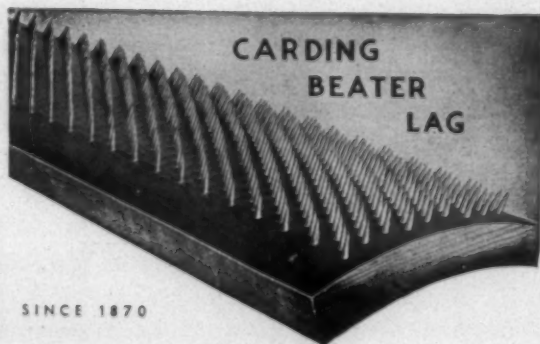
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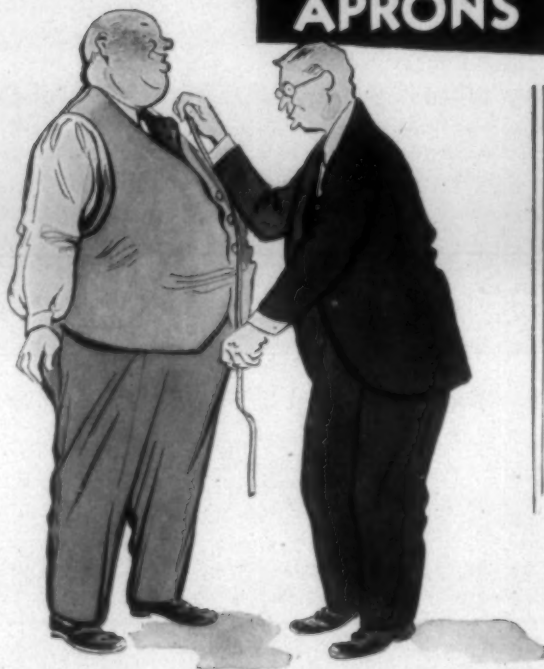
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